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NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
SONS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ANNUAL CONGRESS

MAY 1 AND JUNE 16, 1893,

AND

FIRST TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE

JUNE 17, 1893.

THE REPUBLIC PRESS,
536-538 PEARL ST., N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1893.

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GEN. HORACE PORTER,
15 Broad Street, New York City.

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Grand Central Station, New York.
HON. HENRY M. SHEPARD,

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TREASURER GENERAL,
CHARLES WALDO HASKINS,
2 Nassau Street, New York City.

REGISTRAR GENERAL,
A. HOWARD CLARK,
National Museum, Washington, D. C.

HISTORIAN GENERAL,
HENRY HALL,
154 Nassau Street, New York City.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL,
RIGHT REV. CHARLES E. CHENEY, D. D.,
Chicago, Ill.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
The General Officers and the Presidents of State Societies,
ex-officio.

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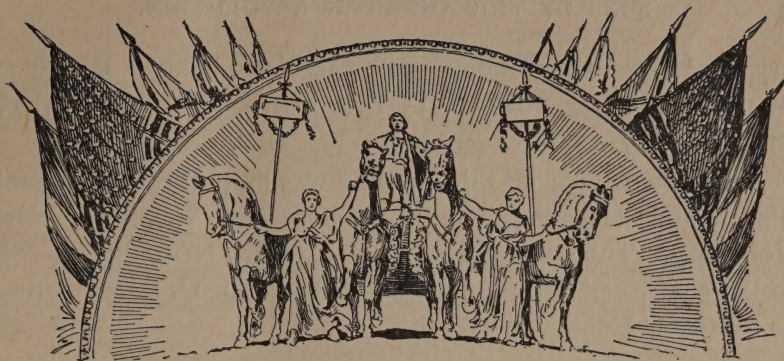
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SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

CONGRESS AND CONCLAVE, 1893.

Upon the cordial invitation of the Illinois Society of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, the Annual Congress for 1893, and the first of the triennial Conclaves of the general membership of the National Society, were held in the City of Chicago, on the 16th and 17th of June.

A PRO FORMA SESSION, MAY 1ST.

In order to comply with the Constitution of the Society, which appoints the Annual Congress for the 30th of April or the 1st of May, in each year, a circular was issued to the State Societies early in the Spring, announcing that the Congress would meet *pro forma* in New York City, the 1st of May, at the office of GEN. HORACE PORTER, President General of the Society, and that, immediately after receiving any proposed amendments to the Constitution, which might be offered, the Congress would adjourn, to meet again, in Chicago, June 16th, for the transaction of all other annual business. A prelimin-

any meeting of the Congress was, therefore, held at the office of GEN. HORACE PORTER, 15 Broad Street, New York City, May 1st, 1893, at 11 A. M.

The attendance at this meeting was limited to the general officers and delegates, living in the immediate vicinity of New York City. The session organized with GEN. HORACE PORTER in the chair, and LIEUT. JAMES C. CRESAP, U. S. N., acting as Secretary General *pro tem*.

A number of proposed amendments to the Constitution were then successively presented. They were read and were then referred to the Special Committee on Revision of the Constitution, appointed in 1892. The Secretary General was instructed to print the amendments at once, and forward them, by mail, to the members of the Annual Congress, in accordance with the law of the Society.

It should be stated that during the month of March, the draft of a new Constitution had been prepared, by the Committee on Revision and had been mailed to every member of the Annual Congress. The sections referred to in the amendments, submitted May 1st, refer to those of the Committee's draft. [See debate on adoption of the Constitution, herein].

The proposed amendments were as follows:

SUBMITTED BY THE OREGON-WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

OBJECTS.

The object of this Society is to perpetuate the memory of the men of the American Revolution; to honor the noble women of that period from whom we descend; to revive the spirit of that time; to carry out the purposes expressed in the Preamble of the Constitution of our Country, and the Injunctions of Washington's Farewell Address; to encourage historical research in our War of Independence; to collect records and relics of that time; to oppose by moral means the spread of anarchical ideas and lawlessness; to draw together in a firm and fraternal union the descendants of the Patriots of the Revolution, who are willing to cherish and maintain American Freedom, and to see that "Our Government of the People, by the People, and for the People, shall not perish from the Earth."

MEMBERSHIP.

Add the following:

SECTION .—The official designation of the members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution shall be "Compatriots."

NATIONAL AND STATE SOCIETIES.

SECTION 1.—The National Society shall embrace those members of the Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution, now existing or which may hereafter be established under this Constitution, whose applications have been approved by the General Committee.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

Add the following section:

“SECTION .—The Registrar General of the Society shall receive a compensation of \$. . . per annum, to be paid quarterly out of the general fund of the Society.”

OFFERED BY HENRY HALL, THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.

MEMBERSHIP.

Insert the following as Section 2, renumbering the remaining sections:

SECTION 2.—Applications for membership may be made to any State Society, and shall be made in duplicate upon blank forms, prescribed by the General Board of Managers, and shall in each case set forth the name, occupation and residence of the applicant, his line of descent, and the name, residence and services of his ancestor or ancestors in the Revolution, from whom he derives eligibility. The applicant shall make oath that the statements set forth in his application are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Upon the approval of an application by the State Society, to which it is made, one copy of the application shall be transmitted to the Registrar General of the National Society, who may examine further the eligibility of the applicant, and, in case of insufficient proof, report the fact to the General Board of Managers, who shall have power to order the return of the application for correction. Each State Society may also provide for life memberships by the payment into its treasury of a sum, in commutation of annual dues, of not less than fifty dollars.

NATIONAL AND STATE SOCIETIES.

Insert in Section 2:

“Or, in which an existing State Society has become inactive, or failed for one year to pay its annual dues to the National Society.”

And at the end of same section add:

“Subject to the provisions of this Constitution.”

In Section 3, after “Chapters within its own jurisdiction,” add the words:

“And to endow such chapters with power to pass upon the question of the acceptability of applicants, living within their respective jurisdictions.”

In Section 4, change the word “membership” to read, “accessions, deaths and dismissals, by name.”

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

Insert the following at end of Section 2, in place of “of which Board seven shall constitute a quorum:”

“Of the National Society, which Board shall have authority to adopt and promulgate the By-Laws of the National Society, to prescribe the duties of the

General Officers, to provide the seal, to designate and make regulations for the issue of the insignia, and to transact the general business of the National Society during the intervals between the sessions of the Congress. Meetings of the General Board may be held, after not less than ten days' notice, at the call of the President General, or in case of his death, absence or inability, at the call of the acting Senior Vice-President General. Meetings shall be called in the manner above provided, at the written request of seven members of the Board, and, at all such meetings, seven shall constitute a quorum."

ARTICLE VII (PRESENT CONSTITUTION).

Take out entirely, because covered in amendment above.

OFFERED BY THE MISSOURI SOCIETY.

MEMBERSHIP.

In Section 1, change the age of applicants for membership from "21" to "18."

OFFERED IN BEHALF OF GEORGE NORBURY MACKENZIE OF MARYLAND.

"I would suggest an amendment to the Constitution, taken from that of the Cincinnati, to this effect: That the expenses of the delegates to the National Convention shall be borne by the respective State Societies. Some of our most useful men have declined to attend the National Conventions from the fact that they could not afford to lose the time and at the same time pay their expenses from their private funds."

PRESENTED AT THE REQUEST OF DR. THOMAS P. GRANT OF KENTUCKY.

NAME.

Change "shall be" to "is."

OBJECTS.

Change "shall be" in first line to "are."

MEMBERSHIP.

In Section 1, after the words "in good repute in the community," insert:

"Who may be acceptable to the State Society in whose jurisdiction he resides, provided he is," etc.

At end of same Section add:

"As would render him liable to imprisonment by the English Government for treason."

Add the following to this article:

SECTION 4.—No applicant for membership shall be elected by a State Society until his application has been accepted by the Board of Review, who shall pass

upon the data submitted as a claim for membership, if which is insufficient, the applicant shall be notified and allowed six months to perfect his claim.

NATIONAL AND STATE SOCIETIES.

In Section 3, the sentence on local chapters to be changed to read:

It shall establish local chapters within its own jurisdiction in every county in which there are seven or more members, and where a local chapter is established, no person residing in that county shall be elected a member of the State Society except on the recommendation of the local Chapter.

In Section 4, after the words "setting forth," third line, insert:

"By name the additions, dismissals and deaths; and any other changes."

In Section 5, fourth line, after "be entitled," insert the words, "if he so elects." Change word "demission" to "demit."

And in seventh line, after word "residence," insert:

"Provided his membership shall lie in his old Society until he shall have been elected a member of the Society into whose jurisdiction he may have moved."

Insert as a new Section 6 the following:

"SECTION 6.—No State Society shall withdraw from the National Society so long as fifteen members thereof desire to continue as members of the National Society."

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

To Section 2 add the words:

"For the transaction of the ordinary business of the Society. Provided that no change of policy shall be made without the consent of a majority of all the members of the Board, either in person or by proxy."

Amend Section 3 by striking out the words, "from its own members."

Add the following:

SECTION 4.—A Board of Review, consisting of the Registrar General, the Secretary General and the Historian General, shall pass upon all data submitted by applicants for membership. They shall also discharge any other duties which may be assigned to them by the Society or General Board of Managers.

OFFERED BY CHAS. W. HASKINS, THE TREASURER GENERAL.

DUES.

Change the words "twenty-five cents" to "fifty cents."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

In Section 3, 4th and 5th lines, strike out the words, "and the ex-Vice-Presidents General."

OFFERED BY EDWARD H. HALL OF NEW YORK.

MEMBERSHIP.

Strike out Section 2 entirely.

In Section 3, first line, change the word "person" to "man."

OFFERED BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY.

OBJECTS.

Change the first line to read :

“ The objects of this Society are to promote,” etc.

In the fourth line, change “achieved the independence” to “secure the liberty.”

Insert in fourteenth line, after “American freedom:”

“ To foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.”

MEMBERSHIP.

Change first four lines to read :

“ SECTION 1.—Any man shall be eligible to membership in this Society, who, being of the age of 21 years or over, acceptable to the State Society, and a citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor of devoted and unflinching patriotism, who,” etc.

Strike out Sections 2 and 3.

NATIONAL AND STATE SOCIETIES.

Add to Section 1 the following :

“ And shall be the exclusive judge of the qualifications of membership in the Society, subject to the provisions of this Constitution.”

In Section 2, second line, after the words, “does not exist,” add :

“ Or has become inactive or failed to pay its dues for one year to the National Society.”

To the end of Section 2 add, “as herein defined.”

Section 3, change the first four lines to read :

“ SECTION 3.—Each State Society shall regulate all matters pertaining to its own affairs, subject to the provisions of this Constitution.”

Strike out, “and a man of honor.”

Section 4, change the first four lines to read :

“ Each State Society, on or before April 15th of each year, shall submit to the Annual Congress of the National Society a report, setting forth the accessions, deaths and demissions, by name, and the progress of the State Society.”

Section 5, add the following, at end :

“ But no State Society shall admit a new member for an initiation fee less than five dollars, nor admit a new life member for less than fifty dollars.”

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

Add the following as Section 3 :

SECTION 3.—The Board of Managers shall have authority to adopt and promulgate the By-Laws of the National Society, and, in general, to manage the affairs of the National Society in the interim between the meetings of the Annual Congress, and all action of the Board of Managers shall be legal and binding, unless disapproved by the next Annual Congress.

Add the following :

All applications for membership in the National Society shall be referred

to the Registrar General for approval as to eligibility before the applicant can receive his certificate of membership and insignia.

DUES.

Change the words, "twenty-five cents" to "fifty cents."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Section 1, change the last three lines to read

— day of April in every year, unless the same shall fall on Sunday, in which event the meeting shall be held on the following Tuesday. The time and place of such meeting shall be designated by the Board of Managers or the Congress of the National Society.

Section 3, sub-heading 1, change the words "ex-Vice-Presidents General" to "retiring Vice-Presidents General."

Add to Section 3 the following:

5.—The delegates chosen to represent said Society in the Annual Congress shall represent said Society in all special meetings until their successors are duly chosen.

BY-LAWS.

Strike out the whole Article and transfer it to Article on "Officers and Managers."

SUGGESTED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY.

CONSTITUTION OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, as descendants of those Patriots who by many personal sacrifices and with untiring devotion to the cause which united them, were enabled to secure their independence from the Government of Great Britain, and who thus founded this Republic, in which by the good providence of God we have been permitted to enjoy a free government, we do hereby associate ourselves in grateful remembrance of the triumphs of our ancestors, and unite to ordain and establish a permanent association for the purposes and objects as hereinafter set forth; to this end we pledge ourselves to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE I.—TITLE.

This Association shall be known as the General Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

The objects of the Society are, to perpetuate the memory of the men who achieved the Independence of the American people by means of the War of the Revolution; to impress upon the present and future generations the patriotic spirit which actuated our ancestors in establishing the Republic of the United

States; to inspire a more profound reverence for the principles of the free government founded by our forefathers at a sacrifice of life and property, by uniting in fellowship the descendants of those men, and in the celebration of the anniversaries of prominent events connected with the War of the American Revolution, and in the acquisition and preservation of, and the marking by appropriate monuments, its historic places; in the collection and preservation of private documents, relics, and individual records of service relating to the War of the American Revolution, and to aid in thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens; to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of Country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

ARTICLE III.—ORGANIZATION.

The governing and legislative body of this Society shall be known as the Continental Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, with power of self government, to make laws for the government of the General Society, to elect officers, defining and prescribing their powers and duties. This Congress shall be the body to which final appeals shall be made, as it may direct or permit, and shall have general control and supervision of the Society in all its branches.

For convenience of administration and for the development of the social and patriotic features of the Society, State Societies with subordinate Chapters are established with such powers and duties as may be prescribed from time to time by the Continental Congress.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERSHIP.

Any man shall be eligible for membership in the General Society who, being of the age of twenty-one years or over, and a citizen of good repute in the community in which he resides, is a lineal descendant of an ancestor, who with unflinching patriotism rendered material aid or personal service in the cause of the American Independence, either as a signer of the Declaration of Independence or of the Articles of Confederation; or as a Member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence; or as a Member of the Congress of the United Colonies, or of a State Legislature; or as a Civilian Officer of the Confederate Government or of one of the States; or as an Officer of the Army, including Regulars, Volunteers, Militia or Minute men, of the Continental Line, or of one of the States; or as an Officer on board a duly recognized gunboat, privateer or letter-of-marque and reprisal, of the Confederate Government or of a State; or as an enlisted or enrolled man, or as a volunteer, in either the said military or naval service, as hereinbefore described.

ARTICLE V.—ADMISSION.

Every application for membership must be endorsed by two members of the General Society, and be approved by a State Society upon the question of acceptability, and shall then be submitted to the Registrar General, who shall report upon the question of eligibility to the General Board of Management, when the question of admission shall be voted upon by ballot, and if a majority of said

Board approve such application, the applicant, after payment of the initiation fee, shall be enrolled as a member of the General Society, provided that a letter of endorsement from one of the recommending members, attested by the Secretary of a State Society, shall accompany such application paper, and said applicant's name, together with those of his recommenders, shall be published in official circular at least thirty days before action shall be taken by the said Board; provided further, that all who have been duly elected as Sons of the American Revolution, prior to the date of adoption of this Constitution, shall be held and deemed to be Charter members of the General Society, and shall be so enrolled in the official records.

ARTICLE VI.—OFFICERS.

The Officers of the General Society shall be a President General, five Vice-Presidents General, a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary General, a Treasurer General, a Registrar General, a Historian General, and a Chaplain General, who shall be elected by ballot by a majority vote of the members present at the annual meeting of the Continental Congress, and shall hold office for one year from the date of said election, or until their successors are duly elected and have qualified for office by formal acceptance of the same.

SECTION 2.—The said General Officers together with the Presidents of State Societies shall constitute a General Board of Management, of which Board seven shall constitute a quorum. and the President General, ex-officio, shall be chairman of said Board.

SECTION 3.—The said Board of General Management shall approve all applications for membership in the General Society, and during the interim between the closing of the session of one Continental Congress and the assembling of the next succeeding one, shall have full power to manage the business of the General Society, in accordance with such by-laws or regulations as may have been enacted by a Continental Congress; to fill vacancies in offices of the General Society until the next meeting of the Continental Congress, and in general to do all things necessary for the success of the General Society, subject, however, to the approval of the Continental Congress; but all acts of the Board within the scope of their delegated authority shall be legal and binding until disapproved by the said Congress.

SECTION 4.—A General Executive Committee of five members, of which the President General shall be Chairman, ex-officio, but not entitled to a vote in its meetings excepting in case of a tie vote, shall be elected by the General Board of Management from its members, and shall, in the interim between the meeting of the General Board of Management transact such business as may be delegated to it by the said Board and shall thus have and exercise the powers of the said Board under its direction.

ARTICLE VII.—CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

The Continental Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution shall be composed of the Officers of the General Society; the President and senior Vice-President of each State Society; two delegates at large from each State Society; one delegate from each subordinate Chapter of a State Society having a member-

ship of fifty, and one additional delegate therefrom for every one hundred members and for a portion of fifty or over, and all ex-Presidents General of the General Society who have served in said office for one full term.

ARTICLE VIII.—MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting of the Continental Congress shall be held in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, on the 22d day of February, or in the event that said day come on Sunday, then the said meeting shall be held upon the following Tuesday; at this meeting the Report of the General Board of Management shall be considered; election of officers shall be held; and such business transacted as the good of the Society may require.

SECTION 2.—The annual meeting of the State Societies shall take place upon day appointed therefor in their respective by-laws, which shall in each instance follow the date of the annual meeting of the General Society; special meetings for State Societies as well as provision for annual or special meetings of subordinate Chapters shall be wholly within the jurisdiction and approval of the State Societies.

SECTION 3.—The General Board of Management shall meet at least once every four months and at such other times as the exigencies of the Society may demand on call of the President General, and seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The President General shall call meetings of the General Board of Management upon the written request of any seven members thereof, provided that the object of said special meeting is specifically stated and not less than five days notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be given and the reason therefor.

ARTICLE IX.—STATE SOCIETIES AND THEIR SUBORDINATE CHAPTERS.

The State Societies shall regulate all matters respecting their own affairs and those of their subordinate Chapters in accordance with this Constitution and such by-laws or regulations as may be adopted from time to time by the Continental Congress, and may expel any member who by conduct unbecoming a gentleman, or who by the opposition to the declared objects and interests of the Society in general may render himself unworthy to continue in membership.

SECTION 2.—Whenever in any State in which a State Society does not exist, fifteen or more persons, duly qualified for membership in this Society, shall associate themselves as a State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and shall organize in accordance with this Constitution, they may be admitted by the General Board of Management to the General Society and shall thereafter have exclusive local jurisdiction in the State in which they are organized, subject to the limitations imposed by this Constitution.

SECTION 3.—The Secretary of a State Society shall transmit to the Secretary General such reports as may be essential for historical or statistical purposes of the General Society.

SECTION 4.—Whenever a member of the General Society who has affiliated with a State Society or one of its subordinate Chapters, changes his residence from the jurisdiction of a State Society of which he is a member, to that of

another State Society, he shall be entitled to a certificate of honorable transfer from his own State Society to that in whose jurisdiction he has changed his residence. Provided, that each State Society shall retain full control as to the admission of members by transfer.

SECTION 5.—When ten members of the General Society are living in one locality in which there has not been established a Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, upon petition of the same to their State Society, they shall be accorded full authority by the said State Society to organize a Chapter and to enact by-laws for their own government which shall be in harmony with the Constitution and By-Laws of the General Society, and of the State Society under whose immediate authority the said Chapter shall exist.

ARTICLE X.—INITIATION, DUES AND LIABILITIES.

Each application for membership in the General Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, filed subsequent to the adoption of this Constitution, shall be accompanied with the sum of five dollars as the initiation fee; all members of the Sons of the American Revolution prior to the date of adoption of this Constitution shall not be required to pay any additional initiation fee, but shall be held to be Charter members as hereinbefore provided.

SECTION 2.—Each State Society shall pay to the Treasurer General of the General Society on or before the opening of the annual session of the Continental Congress the sum of fifty cents, as a per capita tax upon its membership who are in good standing upon the first day of February in each and every year, in order that representation in said Continental Congress be secured and said right be claimed.

SECTION 3.—The payment at one time of fifty dollars shall constitute a life membership and cause an exemption of the further payment of dues.

SECTION 4.—All initiation fees payable or life membership payments which shall be made subsequent to the adoption of this Constitution, shall be divided equally between the General Society and the State Society which is directly interested in the proposed membership.

SECTION 5.—All members of the General Society, who, subsequent to the adoption of this Constitution fail to affiliate with a State Society, and in writing so inform the Secretary General of the General Society shall, thereafter, on or before the 22d day of February in each and every year pay to the Treasurer General of the General Society the sum of ten dollars as dues.

SECTION 6.—A member who shall remain in arrears for dues for a period of three months, whether in the General Society, a State Society or a subordinate Chapter, after notice for the payment of the same has been sent, shall be dropped from the rolls, provided, however, that final action shall not be taken until after two notices of arrears shall have been given and a hearing has been granted.

SECTION 7.—The expenses of the General Society, including the expenses of the Continental Congress shall be borne by the General Society by assessment pro rata upon its membership, not to exceed, however, fifty cents per member.

SECTION 8.—No debt shall be incurred or liability assumed excepting for the current ordinary expenses of the General Society, nor shall any project or plan

requiring the expenditure of money be entered into by which the General Society shall be held responsible, except by a three-fourths vote of the Board of Management.

ARTICLE XI.—DIPLOMA OF MEMBERSHIP.

Every Diploma of Membership in the General Society shall be engrossed upon parchment and be signed by the President General and Registrar General and have the impress of the seal of the General Society thereto affixed. The President and Secretary of the State Society shall countersign the said Diploma of Membership and affix the impress of the seal of their Society in attestation of their signatures.

ARTICLE XII.—ALTERNATE DELEGATES.

Each State Society and their subordinate Chapters shall, at least thirty days prior to the 22d day of February, in each and every year, elect an alternate delegate for each delegate by whom they are entitled to be represented in the next ensuing session of the Continental Congress, which said election shall immediately be officially communicated to the Secretary General of the General Society, and said alternate delegates upon the filing of their credentials prior to the opening session of the Continental Congress to which they have been so elected, shall have their names entered upon the roll of said Congress by the Secretary General, and be thereupon accorded the full privileges of the floor when said Congress is in session; provided, however, that said alternate delegates shall not be entitled to a vote upon any question, excepting in the event of the absence of the delegate, to whose place as an alternate he may succeed, shall have been announced at the first roll call of a daily session of the Congress.

SECTION 2.—The senior member of a State delegation shall be determined by his rank of office in his State Society, and the seniority of alternates by their order in election.

ARTICLE XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Whenever the word "State" occurs in this Constitution, it shall be held to include within its meaning the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States.

ARTICLE XIV.—COAT-OF-ARMS.

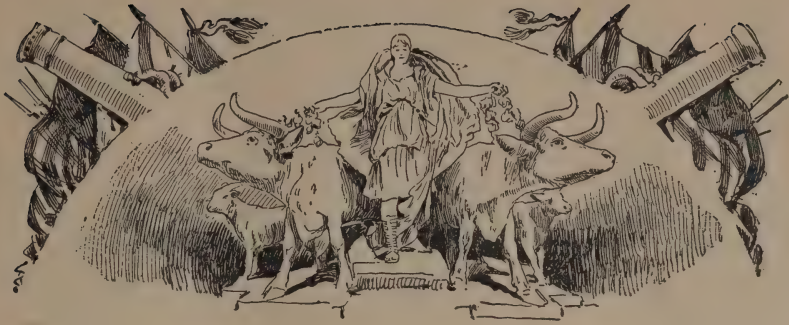
ARTICLE XV.—SEAL.

ARTICLE XVI.—INSIGNIA.

ARTICLE XVII.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Continental Congress, provided that thirty days prior thereto the amendments in question have been duly considered by the General Board of Management at a second meeting following the one upon which the same were first presented for their initial consideration, and provided further, that a copy of the said amendments had been sent to each member of the Continental Congress, at least thirty days prior to the date of the meeting of said Congress, and a vote of two-thirds of the members present at the meeting of said Congress, shall be necessary for the adoption of any amendments to the Constitution.

The Congress then adjourned until the 16th of June, the next session to be held in Chicago.



THE CONGRESS IN CHICAGO.

MORNING SESSION.

The second session of the Congress was called to order at 10.30 A. M., June 16, 1893, in a large room on the first floor of the Art Institute on the Lake front, in the city of Chicago.

The room had been appropriately decorated by the Illinois Society with flags and historic paintings, and that portion of the floor allotted to the delegates had been separated from the seats for visitors and spectators by ribbons of red, white and blue. A number of the Daughters of the American Revolution and many members of the Illinois Society and of other State Societies of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION honored the Congress with their presence.

The important special business of the day was a revision of the Constitution of the National Society. The certainty of a long discussion, a hospitable invitation by the Illinois Society to attend a banquet in the evening, and the desire of many members to visit the World's Fair, influenced the Congress to meet promptly, devote itself earnestly to the work before it, and push forward all the proceedings in a business-like manner. The meeting was at times animated, but was harmonious and enthusiastic throughout, and was successful in completing the business which was laid before it.

GEN. HORACE PORTER, President General of the Society, having called the Congress to order, the Chaplain General, the

RIGHT REV. CHARLES E. CHENEY of Illinois, offered the following prayer:

Oh, Almighty God—God of our fathers, by whose hand their children still are led—we thank Thee for the patriotism, for the devotion to duty, for the endurance of hardships as good soldiers, of the thousands whom we remember to-day, and in whose triumph over every opposition to the cause of human liberty we glory. Oh, God, grant, we pray Thee, that the spirit which animated them may animate us. We pray Thee that the blessing may rest upon this, our gathering of the Sons of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and that to-day, in all we do and say and plan for the future, Thy wisdom and Thy grace may guide and direct us. We ask Thee that we may be instrumental in inspiring the rising generation with the spirit of true patriotism; and that our country, protected and guarded by Thee, may be blessed with men, in the days to come, who shall breathe the spirit of our forefathers of the Revolution, and with whom a passion for freedom and a determined endurance, in order to achieve it, may be the constant motives which lead them. We pray Thee, bless the general officers of this Society, the officers of the State Societies, and all the members of this great organization throughout our country. Make this day and its proceedings redound to Thy glory and to the establishment of patriotism throughout our land, for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL announced that the following order of business had governed previous Congresses, and would be observed on the present occasion, unless there were objection:

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

READING OF THE MINUTES OF THE LAST CONGRESS.

REPORTS OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS.

REPORTS FROM THE STATES.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

NEW BUSINESS.

There was no objection, and the order of business was adopted.

Upon motion of JUDGE HENRY M. SHEPARD of Illinois, JOHN D. VANDERCOOK, Secretary of the Illinois Society, was made Assistant Secretary of the Congress.

Upon motion, the PRESIDENT GENERAL appointed as a Committee on Credentials the SECRETARY GENERAL, the HISTORIAN GENERAL and the TREASURER GENERAL. The SECRETARY GENERAL asked the appointment of MR. VANDERCOOK

in his place; and, there being no objection, MR. VANDER-COOK was made a member of the committee.

MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following roll of officers and delegates as members of the Congress, the names of those actually present being indicated below in *italics*:

GENERAL OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT GENERAL—*Gen. Horace Porter* of New York.

PAST PRESIDENTS GENERAL—Gen. A. M. Winne of California; Col. A. S. Hubbard of California; Judge Lucius P. Deming of Connecticut; Dr. William Seward Webb of New York.

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS GENERAL—*Hon. Chauncey M. Depew* of New York; Hon. Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware; Gen. Bradley T. Johnson of Maryland.

VICE PRESIDENTS GENERAL—Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut; *Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.*, of the District of Columbia; *Judge Henry M. Shepard* of Illinois; Gen. Theodore S. Peck of Vermont; Paul Revere of New Jersey.

PAST VICE PRESIDENTS GENERAL—Col. Samuel W. Williams of Arkansas; Major Goldsmith B. West of Alabama; Hon. A. J. Woodman of Delaware; Dr. G. Brown Goode of the District of Columbia; Hon. William H. English of Indiana; *ex-Gov. Simon B. Buckner* of Kentucky; Hon. Charles H. Denison of Maine; Rev. John G. Morris of Maryland; Hon. Edwin S. Barrett of Massachusetts; L. L. Tarbell of Massachusetts; W. H. Brearley of Michigan; Gen. John B. Sanborn of Minnesota; *ex-Gov. Robert S. Green* of New Jersey; Josiah C. Pumpelly of New Jersey; *William O. McDowell* of New Jersey; *Col. Champion S. Chase* of Nebraska; Hon. Hiram K. Slayton of New Hampshire; Rev. Elisha B. Andrews, D. D., of Rhode Island; Hon. W. P. Dillingham of Vermont; *Hon. William Wirt Henry* of Virginia.

SECRETARY GENERAL—*A. Howard Clark* of the District of Columbia.

TREASURER GENERAL—*Charles W. Haskins* of New York.

REGISTRAR GENERAL—Dr. George Brown Goode of the District of Columbia.

HISTORIAN GENERAL—*Henry Hall* of New York.

SURGEON GENERAL—*Aurelius Bowen, M. D.*, of Nebraska.

CHAPLAIN GENERAL—*Right Rev. Charles E. Cheney, D. D.*, of Illinois.

MEMBERS FROM STATE SOCIETIES.

ALABAMA—Joseph F. Johnston, President; Alfred Ross Lightfoot, Vice President.

ARKANSAS—Col. Samuel W. Williams, President.

CALIFORNIA—J. Estcourt Sawyer, U. S. A., President; *Charles E. Blake, Sr.*;

Charles J. King; Col. A. S. Hubbard, and Hon. Lucius P. Deming. Alternates—Lieut. James C. Cresap, U. S. N.; *T. Worthington Hubbard*, and Capt. Lucius A. Munger.

CONNECTICUT—Jonathan Trumbull, President; *Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill*; Gen. Edwin S. Greeley; John H. Swartwout; Dr. W. A. M. Wainwright; *Zalmon Goodsell*; Thomas S. Collier, and Stephen W. Kellogg. Alternates—*Col. Russell Frost*; *Ebenezer Hill*; *George F. Newcomb*, and *F. H. Hart*.

DELAWARE—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, President; Hon. L. E. Wales; Frank R. Carswell; Rev. T. Gardiner Littell; Milo W. Locke, and Peter B. Ayares.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—*Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.*, President; Justice David J. Brewer; *Prof. William D. Cabell*; *Hon. George H. Shields*; A. A. Lipscomb; Judge John Goode, and F. E. Storm. Alternates—*Col. E. M. Heyl*; *Charles P. Grice*; *Francis E. Grice*; W. V. Cox; Dr. George H. Penrose; A. T. Tracey; Dr. Frank Baker, and Hon. Marshall McDonald.

ILLINOIS—*Judge Henry M. Shepard*, President; Col. W. S. Bracket; *S. E. Gross*; *George T. Bissell*; *H. S. Boutell*; *Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor*; *E. M. Teall* and *N. A. McClary*.

INDIANA—Hon. William E. Niblack, President; *Hon. William E. English*; Nelson Prentiss; Frederick N. Kollock, and *Charles W. Moores*. Alternates—*Merrill Moores* and *Dr. Seneca B. Brown*.

KANSAS—Hon. Avery Washburn, President; Dr. J. L. Furber.

KENTUCKY—*John W. Buchanan*, President; E. Polk Johnson; *ex-Gov. Simon B. Buckner*; *John E. Green*, and U. S. Senator William Lindsay.

LOUISIANA—Hon. Atwood Violet, President; E. H. Farrar, Vice-President.

MAINE—John E. De Witt, President; Edward P. Burnham; *Henry M. Maling*, and Frederick N. Mayberry. Alternate—*Nathan Gould*.

MARYLAND—Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, President; Francis H. Stockett; Hon. Henry Stockbridge, Jr., and *Dr. James D. Iglehart*. Alternates—Benjamin H. Griswold; *Capt. Mitchell F. Jamar, U. S. A.*; *Robert R. Henderson* and Edwin H. Smith.

MASSACHUSETTS—Hon. Edwin S. Barrett, President; *Moses Greely Parker*; *Capt. Nathan Appleton*; *Nathan Warren*, and *William H. Lovett*. Alternates—*Frank E. Lovett*; *William B. Jewett*, and *Capt. Philip Reade*.

MICHIGAN—Henry B. Ledyard, President; *Peter E. De Mill*.

MINNESOTA—Hon. Albert Edgerton, President; *Albee Smith* and *Edwin S. Chittenden*. Alternates—*Judge William H. Grant* and *Henry P. Goodenow*.

MISSOURI—*Hon. E. C. Cabell*, President; *Josiah Fogg*; *M. M. Yeakel*, and *Charles E. Briggs, M. D.*

NEBRASKA—P. L. Perine, President; *Aurelius Bowen, M. D.*; *Col. Champion S. Chase*, and Thomas A. Creigh. Alternates—*Clement Chase*; W. H. Alexander; C. C. Copeland, and *Peter Beach Fairchild*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Charles F. Staniels; Hon. John M. Hill; Col. George C. Gilmore; Capt. E. M. Shaw, and Hon. Hiram K. Slayton. Alternates—

Gen. Howard L. Porter; Hon. William L. Foster; Frederick Leighton; Hon. William W. Bailey, and Hon. Joshua G. Hall.

NEW JERSEY—*Hon. John Whitehead*, President; *George R. Howe*; *Theodore W. Morris*; *William H. Murphy*, and *Hon. George A. Halsey*. Alternates—*Hon. Franklin Murphy* and *W. S. Nicholls*.

NEW YORK—*Hon. Chauncey M. Depew*, President; Robert B. Roosevelt; *John W. Scott*; John C. Calhoun; *Andrew J. C. Foyé*, and *Edward P. Cone*. Alternates—Josiah C. Pumpelly; Ira B. Stewart; Alexander S. Diven, and Richard H. Clarke.

OHIO—*Judge Edwin M. P. Brister*, President; *Dr. O. W. Aldrich*; *Rev. Willard R. Parsons*, and *Hon. Lucius B. Wing*. Alternates—Col. W. L. Curry; Hon. Joseph P. Smith; Dr. William Carson, and George E. Pomeroy.

OREGON-WASHINGTON—*Col. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A.*, President; Alexander E. Bothwick; Hamilton M. Beall, and Rev. H. K. Hines, D. D. Alternates—Hon. Tyler Woodward; *E. W. Allen*; John F. Gowey, and Charles N. Wait.

RHODE ISLAND—*John Carter Brown Woods*, President; Hon. Amasa M. Eaton; A. M. Williams; Alfred Stone, and W. Binney, Jr. Alternates—Edward Field; W. G. Nightingale; Christopher Rhodes; J. E. Kendrick, and R. G. Brown.

SOUTH CAROLINA—T. W. Woodward, President; W. D. Evans; Gen. Wade Hampton, and John Bratton.

TENNESSEE—Rev. David C. Kelly, D. D., President; A. S. Colyar, and Rev. E. E. Hoss.

VERMONT—Gov. Levi K. Fuller, President; ex-Gov. Urban A. Woodbury; ex-Gov. Carroll S. Page; Hon. Henry G. Root; *Robert J. Kimball*, and *H. J. Morse*. Alternates—F. Stewart Stranahan; Olin Scott, and Gen. Fred. D. Butterfield.

VIRGINIA—*Hon. William Wirt Henry*, President; *Dr. J. A. White*.

WISCONSIN—*Don J. Whittemore*, President; Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, and *William W. Wight*. Alternates—*Joseph H. Burnell*; Charles J. Hustis, and *Byron H. Kilbourne*.

Present, 85 members. Although several members appeared in two capacities, no one was entitled to more than one vote.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL then read the minutes of the *pro forma* Congress, held on May 1st in New York City.

The minutes were approved, as read.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL read the following report :

The period since the last Annual Congress of this body has been the most important and interesting in the history of the Society.

The duties of the Secretary General and Registrar General have been combined in one office for the past eighteen months, and there has been an endeavor to carry on the work on a business basis.

The Congress of 1892 passed a resolution, looking to a union of the two Societies of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution; and the Committee appointed under this resolution, after faithfully toiling for several months, submitted a report. To act upon the recommendations of this report a Special Congress was convened in New York City on February 16th, but the concessions made by our patriotic body were not sufficient to meet the demands of the other organization; and there was a failure to unite. The Secretary General takes great pleasure in recording the fact that the spirit manifested in that Congress was such as to arouse at once in all our delegates a lasting unity of zeal in furthering the objects for which we were organized. This spirit of zeal was strikingly apparent toward the close of the Congress, and the delegates went to their several States, determined to make the Society stronger. Their determination was not for the moment; but, ever since February last there has been a steady, healthy growth in membership, and the result is the organization of one new State Society, with prospects in the near future of several more. The general awakening is such that we hope at the next Congress to have an organization in every State and Territory of our broad domain, so that in the farthest corner of our land the foreign elements of our population may be taught true American patriotism and become nearer and nearer moulded and amalgamated as one people.

Meetings of our Board of Managers were held May 24th, 1892, and February 15th, 1893. At the meeting of May 24th the work for the year was so well planned that there was no need of another call until February 15th, when it was found important that the Board discuss the business coming before the Special Congress.

The Executive Committee met on March 31st, 1893, and arranged for the present Congress and the Conclave.

A Committee was appointed by the Congress of April 30, 1892, to consider and report upon amendments to the National Constitution. This Committee has performed its duty, and its recommendations are before this Congress for action.

It is not necessary for the Secretary General to review the work of the several State Societies, for that will be shown by the reports of each Society. You will learn from Massachusetts that the old cradle of liberty, Faneuil Hall, has been the scene of enthusiastic meetings, where resolutions have been passed urging upon the State Legislature to put in print the magnificent manuscript archives of the Revolution, now so carefully preserved, but now practically inaccessible as far as the general public is concerned.

You will hear from Maryland that the proposed Monument in memory of Maryland's soldiers of the Revolution is progressing.

You will hear from the District of Columbia of celebrations of many anni-

versaries of events of the Revolution, of patriotic addresses, of co-operation with the Daughters of the American Revolution in their commendable object of spreading patriotic spirit, of toil in preparation of plans toward the erection of a memorial building as the National headquarters of our Society, as voted for at the last Annual Congress.

During the year 750 certificates of membership and 202 permits for badges have been issued. In complying with requests from State officers the Registrar General may have sometimes appeared exacting and possibly hypercritical, but he has met with nothing but courteous replies, and there has always been a willingness to meet a strict construction of the National By-Laws and the rules of the General Board, which require that a copy of the compatriot's application for membership be filed with the Registrar General, and that the paper contain evidence of service satisfactory to the National officers.

The Archives in the Registrar General's office are becoming more and more valuable as memorials of the men who made our nation. A complete card index of all patriots of the Revolution, mentioned in the applications, has been prepared. This index, besides being a convenient reference, is valuable as showing the breadth of ground covered by our Society. Some of the names therein might otherwise be lost to posterity. The great men of the Revolution have monuments erected to their memory; their names are known to the world; we need do little to keep their memory fresh; but the brave men who toiled and suffered in the ranks have, too frequently, been forgotten. Even their children in the third and fourth generation have forgotten them; and the research now necessary to bring to light the deeds of these suffering and toiling men, shows how needful our Society is.

At the last Congress our membership was reported at 3,503. To-day the aggregate is 4,100, with the prospect of reaching 5,000 at an early date.

The largest State Society is Connecticut, numbering 712 members; next comes Massachusetts, with 467; then the District of Columbia, with 413 members. The smallest is Louisiana, with 14 members, but that band of patriotic men bids fair to increase to more than a score within a week.

About twenty members of the District of Columbia Society, resident in Pennsylvania, are organizing a Society in the western part of the Keystone State.

In Ohio there has been organized a very prosperous Chapter at Cleveland, and this plan of chapters, subordinate to the State Societies, as proposed by the new Constitution, will no doubt be of great advantage to our Society.

It is with sadness that the Secretary General records the death of Judge Niblack, the honored President of the Indiana Society, and Gen. E. D. Townsend, late Adjutant General of the United States.

At the Historical American Exposition (Exposicion Historico Americana), held in Madrid, Spain, in 1892, an exhibit of documents and engravings connected with the period of the War of the Revolution, was made in the name of the Sons of the American Revolution; and the Society was awarded a bronze medal, which is now deposited in the United States National Museum.

A. HOWARD CLARK,

Secretary General and Acting Registrar General.

The report was accepted, as read.

GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of the District of Columbia, moved that the thanks of the Society be extended to the Secretary General for his excellent and arduous services in behalf of the Society.

TREASURER GENERAL'S REPORT.

THE TREASURER GENERAL read the following report:

Report of Cash, Receipts, and Expenditures for period from May 1, 1892, to June 12, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

May 1, 1892, balance of cash on hand.....	\$407 05
Dues from State Societies.....	1,329 00
From Certificates furnished.....	889 00
From Application Blanks furnished.....	67 60
From Rosettes furnished.....	3 33
Total... ..	<u>\$2,695 98</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Badges for Presentation.....	\$50 00
Expenses of the Office of the Secretary General and Acting Registrar General.....	960 84
Stationery and Printing.....	394 64
Reporting the proceedings of the Congress and Dinner of 1892.....	137 50
Engraving of Diplomas.....	183 00

[Congress of February 16, 1893.]

Report of Proceedings.....	\$75 60
Luncheon.....	182 66
Pamphlets and Mailing.....	485 77
Total.....	<u>744 03</u> <u>\$2,470 01</u>

Balance of cash on hand.....	\$225 97
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C. W. HASKINS,
Treasurer General.

NEW YORK, June 12, 1893.

The report was accepted, as read.

STATE SOCIETIES.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL called for reports from the State Societies.

Upon motion it was ordered that reading of the reports from the State Societies be dispensed with, but that they be inserted in the printed proceedings.

MAINE.

The Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has made a gratifying gain in membership during the past year. In our first annual statement, a year ago, we reported 77 members. During the year, 59 new names have been added to our roll. One of our members, Mr. Percy Clements Smith of Litchfield Corner, Maine, has died. None have withdrawn. Our present membership, therefore, is 135.

From the beginning of our organization, we have required of all applicants proof of the Revolutionary service of the ancestor through whom membership is claimed. All applicants have made application on the blanks furnished by the National Society, and duplicates have been filed with the Registrar General. We have secured also for each of our members the certificate of membership issued by the National Society. Our membership records are properly filed, and are exceedingly valuable in a historical and genealogical point of view.

A Register of our members has been prepared and will soon be printed, together with the Constitution of the Society, and also that of the National Society.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at the Preble House, Portland, on Wednesday, February 22. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—John E. DeWitt, Portland.

Vice-Presidents—Edward P. Burnham, Saco; George F. Talbot, Portland;
Edward A. Butler, Rockland; John C. Talbot, East Machias;
James P. Baxter, Portland; Joseph Williamson, Belfast.

Secretary—Henry S. Burrage, Portland.

Treasurer—Eben Corey, Portland.

Registrar—Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.

Librarian—Hubbard W. Bryant, Portland.

Historian—William B. Lapham, Augusta.

Chaplain—Francis B. Denio, Bangor.

Councillors—Warren H. Vinton, Gray; Marquis F. King, Portland; William A. Goodwin, Portland; Brown Thurston, Portland; Zebulon K. Harmon, Portland.

After the annual dinner, the President, Mr. John E. De Witt, presented some facts concerning the origin of the Society, and announced that the rest of the afternoon would be devoted to a memorial of Gen. Henry Knox. The programme was as follows:

KNOX, as a Bookseller by DR. CHARLES E. BANKS.

KNOX, as a Soldier by BREVET MAJOR HENRY S. BURRAGE.

KNOX, as a Statesman by HON. EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

KNOX, as a Citizen by HON. JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

The proceedings of this meeting, and also of the meeting February 22, 1892, have been published in a beautifully printed pamphlet.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY S. BURRAGE, Secretary.

PORTLAND, ME., April 29, 1893.

MINNESOTA.

In presenting my report as Secretary of the Minnesota Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, I desire to call attention to the progress which our Society is steadily making, and to some of its work accomplished during the last year.

It was organized on the 26th day of December, 1889, with 14 members. On the 30th of April, 1891, we reported to your body 53 members; on the 30th of April, 1892, 130; and we are now able to report to you 201 active and 1 honorary members on our rolls.

We have been careful to admit none but those who were clearly eligible to membership, and believe that no similar organization in the State of Minnesota embraces so many citizens of high character and standing.

We are endeavoring, with success, to extend our membership throughout the State.

In our meetings and publications, we have done considerable towards promoting patriotic feeling and observances, and have given two public entertainments, which have been notable, and which have doubtless tended largely to advance our Society. On the 7th of June, 1892, we had the honor of entertaining at a banquet in this city Gen. Horace Porter, the President, and Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Vice-President of the National Society, at which banquet notable addresses were given by these gentlemen, as well as by the Hon. Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, President Northrop of the Minnesota State University, Bishop Gilbert of Minnesota, Gov. Merriam, and our President, Judge Edgerton. Even during the time of the National Republican Convention, this attracted a great deal of attention and did the Society a great deal of good.

On the 22d of February last we celebrated Washington's birthday at the Capitol in St. Paul very successfully. In this celebration the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Loyal Legion, and individual members of the Sons of the Revolution, to some extent, united with us, and the attendance was surprisingly large, and the interest taken by the public in the exercises unusually great. We expect hereafter to maintain such celebrations.

Recently, a branch of the Sons of the Revolution has been organized in this city, composed of old members of the New York Society. Their membership is 10; and I have seen no indication whatever of any increase in their numbers. At the time of this organization, we took special pains to inform the public as to the nature of the difference between the two organizations, and also have done missionary work among the members of the Society itself. We are advised that several members of the Sons of the Revolution decline to join this new organization and are in sympathy with us; and that it is not at all likely that any strenuous efforts will be made to increase its membership. Meantime, having increased our numbers 77 during the year ending April 30, 1892, and 72 since that time until date, with a large number of prospective members looking up their records for the purpose of joining, we express our intention still to work for the advancement of the cause, and hope to keep the North Star State well in the line with her sister States, in patriotism and devotion to the principles and interests of the National organization.

Yours respectfully,

EDWIN S. CHITTENDEN, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut stands to-day as she has always stood in every patriotic work, in the front rank.

One year ago 692 members were reported in our State. Now we greet you with 781, of whom 732 are active, enthusiastic workers, and 49 honorary members.

Every application for membership has been carefully scrutinized by our Registrar and passed upon by the Board of Managers, which has not failed during the year to hold its regular meetings, and at every one has added to our strength.

Flag day was celebrated, a year ago, by an excursion to Putnam Park, the Winter Headquarters of Putnam's Brigade in the Revolution. The grounds, secured by gift and purchase, have been marked by an appropriate monument; the log huts have been reproduced; and by an expenditure of about \$40,000 the State has secured and by a State commission will hereafter care for and preserve a distinctly marked and exceedingly interesting object lesson in Revolutionary history.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by a banquet at Meriden, where over two hundred of our members gathered, to their great enjoyment and the general good of the Society.

The one thing that more than any other tends to strengthen us in Connecticut is the publication of the Year Book, a copy of which is herewith submitted. It would seem as though a similar work undertaken by the Historian General of the National Congress would accomplish a like result in the whole country, and so build up and strengthen the Society in those States where the membership is weak.

An attempt has recently been made to organize in our State an S. R. branch of the New York Society, but the action of that body at its meeting of February 16th was not of such a character as to commend it to the descendants of the Revolutionary patriots in the Land of Steady Habits. The effort will only prompt us to greater zeal and more earnest work, the result of which we shall be proud to report one year hence.

E. J. HILL, Vice-President.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, May 19, 1893.

Members received into Maryland Society, Sons of the American

Revolution, since April 30, 1892..... 48

Members deceased since April 30, 1892..... 5

Members resigned since April 30, 1892..... 1

48 6

Net gain in membership during past year..... 42

Active members to date 145

GEORGE NORBURY MACKENZIE,

Registrar, Historian, Md. So. S. A. R.

To DR. JAMES D. IGLEHART,

Delegate to National Convention.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, June 13, 1893.

The Massachusetts Society has nothing special to note in its history during the past year. The interest in the object and practical utility of the Society continues and develops.

The annual fall meeting, or rather Field Day of the Society, as it may be called, when it visits some historic locality and there amid the inspiration of scenes and events of Revolutionary memory, transacts its business and celebrates some hallowed patriotic deed, was held in 1892, in the city of Salem. The day was the 19th of October, the anniversary of the Surrender at Yorktown; and thus the occasion partook of the character of a local and national commemoration of the deeds and patriotism of our fathers. Salem is an historic city in a far higher and nobler degree than by its association with Witchcraft. It was the great pioneer in the far off foreign commerce of the country; and its ships in the past century bore our almost unknown flag to the uttermost parts of the earth. Salem ships and Salem seamen not only defiantly showed the power of the young Republic on the seas in the aggressions upon British navigation, but afterwards, in peace, competed for commerce in countries new to our shipping. But the visit of the Society especially marked the gallant stand of its people and militia in resisting successfully and bloodlessly the first attempt of British troops to interfere with the colonial possession of munitions of war. Colonel Leslie was sent with a force of troops in February, 1775, to seize some stores of the Provincials at Salem. At the North Bridge he was met by a determined force of local militia and citizens and forbidden farther progress under penalty of being resisted by force of arms. He showed his authority, threatened and expostulated, but in vain. Farther progress with his motive in view would meet with bloody resistance. Finally, he parleyed with the leaders and agreed that if he could simply march across the Bridge and wheel and march back, he would abandon all further attempt. The scheme was accepted; he marched and wheeled as agreed; the militia held their ground, and the royal troops retreated to Boston, with the military honor of the commander saved in a degree. Thus Salem, by the indomitable pluck and energy of its people and soldiers, came near being the first battle ground of the American Revolution, and would have been but for the discretion, which was the better part of valor, of the British commander.

The Society was received most cordially by the authorities of the city and shown about to many places of great and historic interest. At its dinner, the Mayor gave an address appropriate to the occasion and full of historic incidents. Other prominent gentlemen of the city made addresses bearing upon the part of the city in the development of the country in peace and war. The meeting was in full character with the purposes of the Society and was calculated to quicken the patriotic impulses and furnish valuable materials of information in our Revolutionary history.

The annual meeting was held, as usual, on the anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, the 19th of April, in Faneuil Hall, Boston. A large attendance was present, and after the business of the meeting, dinner was served, with music and speeches, at the American House.

During the year the Society has been foremost in advocating the subject of

setting apart the 19th of April as a legal holiday. The proposition was favorably noticed by his Excellency the Governor, in his message, and was favored by many prominent individuals and the press. A bill for that purpose was defeated by a bare majority in the Legislature; but the result will only inspire the Society to renewed efforts in that direction, and the creation of a public sentiment in thus recognizing an anniversary of the American Revolution.

Action has been taken towards marking, by some suitable and permanent tablet, the graves of all Revolutionary soldiers in the Commonwealth. All through the State, in the country grave-yards, lie the remains of the honored dead, many of them unmarked by any stone, and few so marked as to indicate that the form beneath is that of a Revolutionary soldier. It is intended in all cases where sufficient proof exists, to place some enduring memorial upon the grave to preserve to coming generations the memory of those who fought to establish the blessings we now enjoy. As an early outcome of this action, on Decoration Day, when the graves of the soldiers who fought for the maintenance of the Union were decorated in many places, those of the Revolutionary soldiers were sought out and similarly honored, while in some towns official action was taken in special appropriations of money for the purpose.

A Year-Book, giving a list of members and Revolutionary record of ancestors and other matters of historical interest, is in course of preparation, and will be issued during the present year.

The number of members at the time of the annual meeting was 464.

NATHAN WARREN, Registrar.

NEW JERSEY.

I herewith submit the following report of the year's work of the New Jersey Society S. A. R.:

Number of names enrolled, last report.....	199
New members elected during the year.....	51
Total.....	250

Ten meetings have been held by the Board of Managers during the year in the interest of the Society.

On December 26th, 1892, the annual meeting was held in commemoration of the battle of Trenton, this being the only anniversary celebrated by the Society during the year.

The following officers were chosen at the annual meeting Dec. 26, 1892:

President—Hon. John Whitehead.

Vice-President—Theodore Wilson Morris.

Secretary—Henry Elias Hatfield.

Treasurer—Paul Revere.

Registrar—John Jackson Hubbell.

Historian—Andrew D. Mellick, Jr.

The Society is in a flourishing condition, adding new names at every meeting of the Board.

Our President, the Hon. John Whitehead, has prepared and issued a pamphlet on the causes of the failure of the union of the Sons of the Revolution and the

Sons of the American Revolution, which has been distributed to every member of the New Jersey Society and to the President of the several State Societies.

Hoping that the coming Congress at Chicago will be a successful one, and that the State Societies will continue to increase in numbers and influence,

I am respectfully yours,

HENRY ELIAS HATFIELD.

OREGON—WASHINGTON.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH., April 20, 1893.

In submitting our second annual report of the Oregon and Washington Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, we have the honor to submit the following statement of our progress:

We organized on June 6th, 1891, with 15 members. We gained 25 members in the first year of our organization, and we have up to this time gained 44 members in this, our second year, making 84 in all, whose applications have passed the scrutiny of the Registrar General. And we take pride in calling attention to the fact that in our roster of members there are only two who have not been able to give proof of the specific service of the ancestor from whom they claim. We also deem it somewhat remarkable that in this distant part of the country we have four members representing four signers of the Declaration of Independence, and one that of the Mecklenburg Declaration. Our ancestors served in all the leading battles of the War of Independence, and represented in the Patriot Army every one of the original Colonies.

It must be evident to you that it is much more difficult to organize and maintain a Society of this kind, in this new and sparsely settled country, than in one of the original States. Our territory embraces an area as great as the Middle and New England States combined; but this drawback is less than the difficulty experienced by our applicants in procuring records and information to make good their claims.

To secure greater cohesion, we are endeavoring to secure rooms of our own in the city of Portland, for the safe keeping of our records and as a rallying point for our members. It is said that our association is but a rope of sand. To give it strength we wish to give greater prominence to the patriotic purpose of our Society. We have no relics to collect, historical problems to solve, or battlefields to mark with monuments; but we have a Country to serve and a younger generation to educate. To carry out this object we have issued many circulars, and have endeavored properly to celebrate all our national holidays. Our membership is as yet small, but it is earnest; and we can pledge to the National Society a loyal support.

THOMAS M. ANDERSON, President.

[To this report was appended the amendments to the Constitution of the National Society, adopted, for recommendation to the Congress, at a special meeting of the Oregon-Washington Society, held in Portland, April 25, 1893. Also the following resolution, adopted at the same meeting:

"WHEREAS: We believe the perpetuity of our organization would be rendered more certain if the National Society had a permanent home; and

"WHEREAS: We believe this should be at the capital of the nation;

"*Therefore be it resolved:* That we recommend this matter to the earnest consideration of our National Society, and that we solicit the co-operation of all our State Societies in any practicable plan that may be presented to secure the accomplishment of this end."]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1893.

The District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution begins the fourth year of its history with 411 members, 75 of whom were elected during the last year. Since the organization of the Society, April 19, 1890, the loss by death has been 27; by transfer during the past year to other societies, 3; and resignations, 2.

Before any applicant can become a member of this Society, he not only has to pass the scrutiny of the officers, but his record is published to the Society in circulars and must pass the scrutiny of both the Committee on Eligibility and on Acceptability.

During the past year, eight meetings of the Society were held, two of which were in the nature of social excursions—one to Annapolis, Md., on May 31, 1892, in which the Societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution participated. Patriotic addresses were made by prominent speakers in the old State Capitol, where General Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in 1783.

The other outing of the Society was to Marshall Hall on the Potomac, by steamer, in commemoration of the 118th anniversary of the capture of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen in 1775. The kindred patriotic societies of the District of Columbia also participated in this outing. Patriotic speeches contributed to the pleasure of the entertainment, and the fraternal association was enjoyed and improved to the utmost.

The annual banquet of the Society was held on January 27, 1893, at the Arlington Hotel, in commemoration of the events at Valley Forge, and the orators were from both societies and represented the army, the navy and both public and private life.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at noon at the Arlington Hotel, Wednesday, February 22, 1893. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President.—Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. Justice David J. Brewer; Mr. William D. Cabell; Dr. G. Brown Goode; Hon. George H. Shields; President E. M. Gallaudet.

Honorary Vice-Presidents.—Hon. Levi P. Morton; Admiral John L. Worden, U. S. N.; Senator John Sherman; Admiral James E. Jouett, U. S. N.; Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. A. (since deceased); Gen. O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A.; Gen. J. J. Dana, U. S. A.; Gen. H. V. Boynton; Capt. Geo. Washington Ball; Gen. A. W. Greely, U. S. A.; Hon. Marshall McDonald; Col. Thornton Augustin Washington; Hon. John Goode.

Secretaries.—A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution; Capt. C. D. Cowles, U. S. A., War Record Office.

Treasurer.—Wm. Van Zandt Cox, U. S. National Museum.

Registrar.—Wm. J. Rhees, Smithsonian Institution.

Assistant Registrar.—Surgeon Geo. H. Penrose, Soldier's Home.

Historian.—Dr. Francis O. St. Clair.

Chaplain.—Rev. Thos. S. Childs, D. D.

The Board of Management consists of the officers of the Society and thirteen additional members.

On the evening of February 22, 1893, a reception was tendered by the Society to the delegates to the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Arlington Hotel, and nearly a thousand persons were present, representing the entire Union.

The Board of Management of the Society has held during the year nineteen meetings for the transaction of business. The Board has sub-committees, on Eligibility, Acceptability, Recruiting and Records, Finance, Library, Relics and Publication, Building, and General Welfare; and there is a Committee on Meetings with members equaling in number the State number of our local Society, when entering the national organization; and the Advancement and Lookout Committee has the same number of members that there are new States in the Union. These committees are found to be of great assistance to the Board and the Society in facilitating the transaction of business.

Special credit is due the Building Committee for the intelligent and painstaking manner in which they have discharged their duties in the preparation of a plan for a Memorial Hall, published in Circular 12, c. s., S. A. R., D. C.

This Society has been one of the most earnest in advocating all measures for the good of the National and State Societies, and has always cordially co-operated with the kindred societies in patriotic work.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
President, S. A. R., D. C.
CALVIN D. COWLES,
Secretary, S. A. R., D. C.

ORGANIZATION.

HENRY HALL of New York, Historian General, reported as follows:

In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee on Organization, I will report that that Committee took no particular steps towards introducing the Society into new States until after February 16th last. During the early part of the year a movement was on foot looking to the union of the Sons of the American Revolution with the Sons of the Revolution; and until that matter had been definitely disposed of, it was considered proper to proceed slowly, and little was done toward extending our Society. The time since February 16th has been short, but something has been done. An excellent State Society has been formed in Louisiana by Mr. Atwood Violet; the applications for membership have been found to be valid, and the Society has been accepted. In Iowa an admirable movement is on foot, under the direction of Gen. John H. Keating and Prof. H. E. J. Boardman; there is a small Society of the Sons of the Revolution in that State, and a Society S. A. R. will soon be formed. In Georgia proceedings are on foot looking to the formation of a Society there; the matter is in excellent hands. In Mississippi, Dr. Thompson has undertaken to form a Society. In Pennsylvania, an able officer and member of the New York Society has begun work for the formation of a Society; the movement will culminate in a short time. The Com-

mittee on Organization has also tried to induce the Societies in South Carolina and Delaware, which have organized informally, but have never taken an active part in public celebrations, to re-organize and put themselves in better shape. The new Committee on Organization will undoubtedly make an excellent report next year.

The report was accepted.

INVITATION TO WASHINGTON.

GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. A.: I take advantage of this opportunity to extend an invitation, in the name of the District of Columbia Society, to the National Society, to hold its annual meeting next year in the city of Washington.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: What is your pleasure with reference to that invitation, gentlemen?

JOHN WHITEHEAD of New Jersey: I move that it be referred to the Board of Managers, with the thanks of this Congress.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It is moved that the thanks of this Congress be extended to the Society of the District of Columbia for its cordial invitation to hold the next meeting there, on April 30th next, and that the invitation be referred to the Board of Managers.

Carried unanimously.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

HENRY HALL of New York: In behalf of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution I have the honor to present to this Congress the draft of a revised Constitution, and move that it be considered by sections, and that a final vote be taken on its adoption as a whole. I will say that our Committee, although appointed about a year ago, took no action until after February 16th last. It was supposed that this Society would unite with the Sons of the Revolution, and there was a disposition on the part of this Committee not to interfere with the Committee on Union in any way, or make any suggestions to it, or proceed as if our Committee had any doubt as to the union of the two Societies. But after February 16th, when the movement for union failed, our Committee considered it advisable to consider various proposals which had been made for the amendment of the Constitution, and decide whether this Committee should present a revision to this Congress. The old Constitution, the one under which we are now acting, was hastily drawn. Its language is indefinite in many sections. It does not provide an answer to a number of important questions which have come up during the last two years. The Committee has therefore considered the whole Constitution, and

presents an entirely new draft. We think the document now submitted to be, at any rate, precise in language, definite in its requirements for membership, and in general a good working Constitution. A number of amendments have been proposed from several State Societies, among them an entire, new Constitution from the District of Columbia Society. The new Constitution proposed from the District of Columbia is so admirable in its language in many respects, and so unique, that I feel great regret that the man who drew it up was not a member of this Committee. The Committee has accepted all the amendments which it thought wise, and has followed the lines of the old Constitution as far as possible. The general principle followed by the Committee has been to provide for the management of the affairs of the National Society, and to abstain from interference in the affairs of the State Societies as far as possible. With that preliminary introduction I present the report, and move that the Constitution be considered by sections.

Carried, without dissent.

MR. HALL: I now move that in Article II, which is the first article in which an amendment is made, the old statement of the "Objects" of this Society, be stricken out, and that there be substituted for it a new statement of those Objects. I will say, concerning the new statement of the objects of this Society, that the reading is largely a matter of taste. At the same time, we think the new language is more dignified, more specific, covers more ground, and provides for some work which the State Societies are actually doing, which was not provided for in the original statement. The new Article is as follows:

" OBJECTS.

"The objects of this Society shall be to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices during the War of the American Revolution, achieved the Independence of the American people; to unite and promote fellowship among their descendants; to inspire them and the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services of the patriots of the War, as well as documents, relics and landmarks; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the War; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to carry out the purposes expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution of our Country and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people."

A RULING AS TO AMENDMENTS.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: It will shorten the proceedings if the Chair make a ruling at the start with regard to the proceedings in the adoption of the Constitution. The Constitution itself, which, after the amendments, will be put to vote and carried or rejected as a whole, will be the main question. The amendments which have been printed in this pamphlet, and have been offered in accordance with the provisions of our present Constitution, will be what they purport to be by name, amendments to this Constitution. Then, it will be in order to make amendments to each of these amendments. These amendments, of course, will

have to be germane to the question. We cannot introduce entirely new matter or cover new ground which has not been considered heretofore by the Committees or duly presented to a previous Congress. In each particular case the Chair will have to make a ruling, if a dispute should arise. It will always be in order to appeal from any decision of the Chair. According to our Constitution, no amendment can be adopted or change made without a two-thirds vote. Each amendment will have to be adopted by a two-thirds vote. Gentlemen will have to rise and be counted.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

COL. THOMAS M. ANDERSON, U. S. A.: By instruction of the Oregon-Washington Society I move, as a substitute, our own statement of the Objects of the Society:

"The object of this Society is to perpetuate the memory of the men of the American Revolution; to honor the noble women of that period, from whom we descend; to revive the spirit of that time; to carry out the purposes expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution of our Country, and the injunctions of Washington's Farewell Address; to encourage historical research in our War of Independence; to collect records and relics of that time; to oppose by moral means the spread of anarchical ideas and lawlessness; to draw together in a firm and fraternal union the descendants of the patriots of the Revolution, who are willing to cherish and maintain American Freedom, and to see that 'Our government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'"

I will briefly state the purpose of offering this substitute for the very excellent amendment proposed by the Committee. It seems to me, sir, that we ought to make the patriotic side of our Society more prominent. Another Society, organized on very nearly the same lines, has gone more largely into the gilt-edged, aristocratic branch of the subject. It seems to me we should forward the political purpose (I use the expression, not in a party sense, but in a patriotic sense) of our Society. In the Western Societies we have few historical records to collect. The patriotic purpose is the one we find most valued by the people. It strengthens us. It crystallizes the American idea, which has never been expressed so well as in the words of Abraham Lincoln: "This is a government of the people, for the people, by the people." I therefore offer this as an amendment.

HENRY HALL: I will explain why the Committee did not accept the statement of "Objects" proposed by the Oregon-Washington Society. One clause is, "to honor the noble women of that period, from whom we descend." As we do not derive our eligibility from the women of the Revolution, as we cannot prove eligibility from the women, but from the men, we considered that that clause had no proper place in the statement of Objects. Secondly, we thought that the final clause, "Our government of the people, by the people, and for the people," etc., was perhaps injudicious. The Society is composed of men living now in all the States of the Union. The North and the South were at one time divided; they are now becoming gradually united. The Sons of the American Revolution are performing a most valuable work in bringing together the men of the North and the South. Without dwelling upon that too much, I think we should avoid everywhere in this Constitution any words or allusions to matters, the origin of which we do not find in the times of the Revolution. I think we should omit that last

clause. We have avoided certain words. I will not dwell upon them, but the Committee thinks that certain words and allusions should be avoided.

RT. REV. CHARLES E. CHENEY: I thoroughly appreciate the position taken by Mr. Hall, and the Committee which he represents, upon the matter of the quotation referred to. I think there is great force in the line of argument which he follows, that one of the purposes of the Sons of the American Revolution is a thorough and entire re-union of sentiment throughout this whole country, North and South, whatever may have been past divisions; but there is a point in the amendment proposed by Col. Anderson that I wish very much might be embodied in the amendment to the Constitution, as ultimately adopted by this body: "To oppose by moral means the spread of anarchical ideas and lawlessness." It may be possible, sir, that the gentlemen who represent the original Thirteen States, whose homes are on the Atlantic seaboard, are not pressed, as we are further West, by the spirit of anarchy, which grows directly out of the indiscriminate immigration into our country, which largely finds its ultimate reservoir in these Western States. I think that one of the most remarkable features of the American Revolution, one which deserves to be constantly before our minds in aiming to carry out the spirit, the intention, the motives of our forefathers of that day, lies in the fact that they constantly recognized the idea that liberty was not license. They were aiming at the largest amount of liberty consistent with law—not imposed upon them by a power from above—but imposed upon the people by the people themselves. That was the spirit of the American Revolution. It should be the spirit of the descendants of the fathers of the American Revolution; and here, at the West, we are constantly impressed by the fact that the result of the large immigration from foreign countries, unassimilated by our population here, is in the direction of lawlessness; that the spirit of a man who comes from a despotic, anarchical, autocratic country on the other side of the ocean is that, if he can only stand upon American soil and be counted as an American citizen, he will gain a liberty, which is the liberty to do precisely what he pleases as an individual. Consequently, one of the distinct purposes of this Society should be to perpetuate that characteristic of Revolution ancestry—opposition to the spirit of anarchy, which is becoming more prevalent, especially in the great cities of our Western country. I do not make the motion, but wish very much that the idea, suggested by the gentleman from Oregon-Washington could be adopted by the Committee.

GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. A., said, that he hoped the beautiful, compact and patriotic language of this section would not be altered; and he read the Committee's amendment to the Congress.

HON. EDWIN M. P. BRISTER of Ohio: I wish to add, in addition to what Gen. Breckinridge has stated, that I regard action on this one point as important and characteristic. If we are going to have a patriotic Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, for the purpose of perpetuating the memory and spirit of our forefathers, well and good; but if we are going to start an organization here, into which each individual member can inject his peculiar theories and his "ifs" and "ologies," the sooner we have done with it the better. We may have views about

the inerrancy of the Scriptures and about the opening and closing of the World's Fair on Sunday; but we are not met here to express them. I have already heard a great deal of unwise talk about immigration. I would like to know if we ourselves are not all foreigners? The noble red man of the plains was the original American. I think we ought to confine ourselves to the objects, purposes and spirit of our Society.

JOHN WHITEHEAD of New Jersey: The amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon-Washington meets my approbation. There are ringing words in it, words of true eloquence and patriotism. That amendment was before the Committee and was fully considered. Every member of that Committee, as you yourself, sir, will remember, gave to that amendment the fullest consideration and the fullest approbation. We considered it point by point, paragraph by paragraph, and almost word for word. We all came to the conclusion that no better words could be used, no better sentiments could be introduced into the Constitution. Yet, after full consideration and examination we felt ourselves constrained, for the reasons which have been given by Mr. Hall, to prefer the amendments presented by the Committee. This work, gentlemen of the Convention, is not the work of a moment, or an hour, or a day. It has been the work of many days. We want you to understand that we have given to this subject the best of our thought and consideration. While we do not object to the introduction into our Constitution of anything which may be thought best by this Convention, and while we agree heartily (I desire to say it again) with the sentiments of this amendment, yet we desire that this Convention, after a full examination of the subject, should adopt the amendment as we have presented it from the Committee.

DR. CHARLES E. BRIGGS of Missouri: The words in the Oregon-Washington amendment which strike me the most and seem to be the newest are these: "To oppose by moral means the spread of anarchical ideas and lawlessness; to draw together in a firm and fraternal union the descendants of the patriots of the Revolution," etc. It seems to me that that ground is covered by the words: "To foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom." That ground is practically covered. If we adopt the words: "To oppose by moral means the spread of anarchical ideas and lawlessness," those words will be used as catch-words. It will be said that we are making a "native American" Society, and that will not be to the advantage of the Society. I am opposed to interfering with the amendment.

C. F. BLAKE, SR., of California, proposed the adoption of the statement of objects of the California Society.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL ruled that the amendment suggested by Mr. Blake, not being incorporated among the amendments duly proposed under the Constitution, was therefore not in order.

HON. HENRY M. SHEPARD of Illinois: It occurs to me, Mr. President, that however we may all sympathize with the sentiments of Bishop Cheney, yet the embodying in the Article of the clause on "anarchical ideas and lawlessness"

would be unduly to dignify any anarchical element which may be supposed to exist in America. If anarchy has ever showed itself in any marked degree in this country, it has been exhibited here in Chicago. We had no great difficulty in disposing of it, however. We have heard nothing of it lately, and are not likely to hear anything more of it in the future. I think we might just as well insert a sentiment about Chinese immigration. I presume if that subject were mentioned here it would develop just as pronounced a feeling, one way or the other, as has been developed on this subject of anarchy. Anarchy does not exist in America. It is nothing that we are contending with, or that we are likely to have to contend with. I think it would be unduly to dignify and recognize it, as if such danger actually confronted us, when, as a matter of fact, it does not exist at all in any dangerous degree. We do not want to put individual opinions into this Article. We do not want to pledge ourselves to support or to destroy individual sentiments. We want to pledge ourselves to National support, to the support of those principles which are known as the general, underlying principles of our government.

HENRY HALL: After consultation with Mr. Whitehead the Committee propose that a vote be taken upon its own amendment and upon Col. Anderson's amendment separately.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL put the question upon the amendment of Col. Anderson of the Oregon-Washington Society, and the motion was lost.

JUDGE EDWIN M. P. BRISTER of Ohio: Just one word. I recognize the careful, laborious and excellent work this Committee has done, and recognize also the popularity of the Committee by the vote taken. I presume their work will be ratified; but there is one thing which I wish could be embodied in their report. That is the last clause in the old Article II., which I see they have omitted. Perhaps the putting in of that clause may be important. It reads: "And to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty." Now, when you leave that clause off you restrict the object and purpose of this Society to our own country. In this clause we show that we have a universal object, an object of the highest and sublimest import—to extend the blessings of freedom, not only to the State of Illinois, or to the United States, but to the whole world. Why should not we say so in clear and emphatic tones? It certainly is not one of the objects and purposes of the Society to restrict these benefits and blessings to our own country. Should they not be extended to mankind in general? As true patriots, as true Sons of the American Revolution, should we not sympathize with every movement of every nation toward the attainment of that freedom in which we rejoice, and of which we are so proud? We have a right, in all proper ways (of course, keeping in view the old Monroe doctrine, to avoid entangling alliances), to sympathize with and encourage every proper movement for the extension of all the blessings of freedom to all mankind; and I want to see that clause preserved in this Constitution if it can be done.

There was no further debate upon Article II. THE PRESIDENT GENERAL put the Committee's amendment to vote; and it was adopted.

BANQUET AND CONCLAVE.

JUDGE HENRY M. SHEPARD here extended an invitation from the Illinois Society to all the delegates to the Congress to attend a banquet, to be given by the Illinois Society in the evening, at the Union League Club, commencing a 7 o'clock. Also an invitation on behalf of the Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to attend the ceremonies to be held by them in the Assembly Room of the Woman's Building, on the Exposition Grounds, to-morrow, at 2 o'clock.

JOHN WHITEHEAD of New Jersey, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, announced that next day, at 10:30 A. M., a meeting of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION would take place in Music Hall, on the Exposition Grounds, to be addressed by the Hon. Henry M. Shepard, on behalf of the Illinois Society, the address to be returned by the President General. Addresses would be made also by Chauncey M. Depew and others, and it was hoped the Conclave would have the pleasure of listening to Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court. At 1 o'clock a collation would be served in the Casino, almost next door to Music Hall.

By vote, the thanks of the Congress were extended to the Illinois Society and to the Chicago Chapter of the Illinois Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for their cordial invitations.

ELIGIBILITY.

MR. WHITEHEAD of New Jersey moved that the Article on Membership in the old Constitution be annulled, and that the new Sections, proposed by the Committee, be substituted.

Section 1 was first taken up, as follows:

"SECTION 1.—Any man shall be eligible to membership in this Society who, being of the age of 21 years or over, and a citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty and rendered actual service in the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman or minute man, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress, or of any one of the several Colonies or States; or as a Signer of the Declaration of Independence; or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence; or as a member of any Continental, Provincial or Colo-

nial Congress or Legislature; or as a civil officer, either of one of the Colonies or States or of the national government; or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain."

SENATOR E. J. HILL of Connecticut: On behalf of the Registrar of the Connecticut Society I move to amend the last lines of Section 1, Article III., by adding the words, "whose services are of public record," so that the clause will read as follows: "Or as a recognized patriot, whose services are of public record."

DR. CHARLES E. BRIGGS of Missouri: I want to suggest a change in Section 1 of this Article, in regard to the age of eligibility. I would suggest a change from 21 to 18 years. We received into our Society, eighteen months or two years ago, on probation, a young man who was a grandson of one of our vice-presidents, Mr. Joel M. Clarke, an immediate descendant of Abraham Clarke, a signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey. We received that young man on probation at 18 years of age. We have a number of young men in St. Louis, whom we desire taking into our Society. I cannot conceive of any reason why we should not take an honorable, intelligent young man into membership at 18 years of age.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL ruled that the amendment proposed by Senator Hill of Connecticut was before the Congress, and that this second amendment could not be acted upon until the question was taken upon the amendment proposed by Senator Hill.

JOHN WHITEHEAD of New Jersey: Mr. President General, if anybody will listen with great respect and pleasure to suggestions made by any member of this Convention, I am the one who would most willingly do it. I would certainly listen to any suggestion coming from Senator Hill, not because he is Senator Hill, but because he represents one of the largest, most enthusiastic and best Societies which we have in our organization. We cannot fail to recognize anything which comes from the State of Connecticut with respect and admiration; but I am under the necessity of opposing the amendment made by the gentleman from Connecticut. If there be any part of this Constitution which gave the Committee trouble, that very paragraph to which the Senator refers, is the one. At the meetings of the Joint Committee of the two associations (the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution) at which, I believe, Mr. Hill was not present, but at every meeting of which I was present, that very question came up; and the suggestion made by the Senator to insert into the Constitution the words "public record," came from myself. After full consideration, however, and a full examination of the whole subject, from stem to stern, I was forced to come to the conclusion that I was wrong, and that the Committee was right. There was once a party of gentlemen, whom we all respect and honor, known as the "Boston Tea Party." If we adopt the amendment proposed by our friend, Senator Hill, it will cut them and their descendants out from being members of this Society. And so with the "Mecklenburg Declaration" Party. There is no public record, in the true sense, which will recognize any of the descendants of any of the gentlemen who were connected with these two great matters. The paragraph in that Section

to which reference is made, gave us an immense amount of trouble; and we arrived unanimously at the language as it now stands in the Article. I hope that nothing will be done by this Convention that will seem to say to any descendant of the "Boston Tea Party" and the "Mecklenburg Declaration" Party that they cannot become members of this Society. (Applause.)

COL. THOMAS M. ANDERSON, U. S. A.: I would say that when George Rogers Clark with a party came West here about 1780 and opened this country where we now are, he was not an officer of the Continental Army; he was only a filibusterer; but he had the recognition of the Government so far as being given supplies is concerned, but neither his action nor the action of those who fought with him are matters of record, as I happen to know. Senator Hill's suggestion would exclude a large party from Kentucky, who rendered good service in winning this empire of the Northwest for the American Union.

SENATOR HILL: I have no desire to urge the change strenuously. I simply present it as the desire of a gentleman who has had a very large and extended experience in revising these applications. He says it will be an act of prudence and wisdom on the part of this Congress to adopt that language.

COL. CHAMPION S. CHASE of Nebraska: I have had a great deal of experience in this matter of records. I find that the records are very imperfect. I understand that Congress is taking some steps to print the records of the country. Two or three of the States have considered the subject of printing their records. Connecticut has come nearest to what ought to be done. Pennsylvania has done pretty well. But even the records of those States are not perfect. The men who made themselves famous at Mecklenburg are not recorded, but history gives their actions to us in other forms; and the story is just as authentic as if it were in the record. The Society I have the honor to represent has never admitted a man to membership who would not swear, before an authorized officer, that the statements he made in his application were true to the best of his knowledge and belief. I am for the report just as it is.

EDWIN S. CHITTENDEN of Minnesota: Let me suggest that we make the clause read thus: "Or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain, or whose services are of public record." In that way it would not be objectionable to the Committee, and it would accomplish what is wanted by Connecticut.

SENATOR HILL: It is immaterial to me what precise language is used. The words "public record" do not simply mean official records of States or of the country. All through New England we have town histories, authorized, authentic, which contain facts of history found in no public records of the State, but their authenticity is fully vouched for and maintained. That is, with us, a public record. Our State Society has a library of these town histories, and our applications are passed upon by reference to them. They are authorized publications, public records, as much as the records of the Pension Office at Washington, and are just as valid, almost, as proof of Holy Writ. In New England we call them "public records." The gentlemen who object to the insertion of this clause and who would leave it to a question of "overt acts of resistance," which are merely proved by statements that certain individuals believe that their grandfathers took

a musket and went out on such and such an occasion, but have no proof of it, they are the ones who are throwing down the bars and widening the doors instead of shutting them up.

JUDGE EDWIN M. P. BRISTER of Ohio: I hope the gentleman who just sat down will recognize the fact, that we are not all so fortunate as to be born in Connecticut. Any attorney knows what a public record is and what a public record is not; and it is not necessary to waste words on that. Now, if this amendment is carried, you will simply disfranchise and disbar a large class of patriots from membership in this Society, who have just as much right to be members as we have. I hope the amendment will not be adopted.

NATHAN WARREN of Massachusetts: I see the difficulty which the gentleman from Connecticut is so ably presenting. All through Massachusetts our towns have their histories; and I have always taken the records of those town histories as authentic, almost as much so as I would the records at Washington, or the Pension Office, or others which are duly authenticated; and I think if we could have a standard of that character it would facilitate work and would certainly make the question of eligibility clearer and more definite. Regarding the statement about the Boston Tea Party, I have seen, at the Library of the State Department of Massachusetts, the volume of that record. Lossing has copied it into his works. Now, those town histories are true in their authenticity. If we could have something incorporated into our Constitution, which would require people to go and find out the facts by the record thus furnished, it would facilitate the work of the Registrars and would be a good thing for the Society in giving us a more definite standard of eligibility.

To facilitate business, upon motion of CHARLES W. HASKINS, it was resolved that the time of each speaker be limited to two minutes on each subject, the mover to be limited to five minutes.

EDWIN S. CHITTENDEN: Senator Hill says he will accept the suggestion I made, that his phraseology should be added to this clause of the section.

HENRY HALL: I think that the suggestion will bear hard upon many of the Southern and Western States. We don't wish to strain for a large membership in this Society, but the adoption of that amendment will rule out a great many men, who otherwise might be accepted.

REV. WILLARD R. PARSONS of Ohio: There are difficulties connected with this subject. Everybody who is at all conversant with such an organization as this knows there will be cases, in which the unquestioned right of an individual to membership in this Society is just as clear as any record from the township of Springfield or Hartford, Conn., could make it; and such a person is entitled to membership. If you put in a bar of this kind, you will rule out men who have as much right as I have, or as any of the rest of us have. I am opposed to the amendment.

HON. WILLIAM H. GRANT of Minnesota: It occurs to me there is only one point in this matter. What is a "public record"? All of us who have paid any attention to the legal profession know what is meant when we speak of "public records." The town history, which Senator Hill speaks of, is not a "public

record," even if it is published by the authority of the town. When you have indubitable proof that a man is a patriot and that he has served his country, that he resisted the British tyrant, what more do you want?

THEODORE W. MORRIS of New Jersey: I have just made inquiry of Senator Hill, and I find that his amendment is supplementary; it is an additional clause. It simply provides for all those whose services are of public record, not necessarily by overt acts of resistance, but on Committees of Safety, in furnishing supplies, and in the more ordinary occupations of those days; and I think there is less objection to it, if that is the understanding. It is an additional clause and does not affect the clause as proposed by the Committee.

HON. WM. H. GRANT moved to lay the amendment to the amendment on the table.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL ruled that, in the opinion of the chair, the motion would carry to the table the amendment itself.

JUDGE GRANT then withdrew the motion and moved the previous question.

A vote was taken upon the amendment of Senator Hill. The Congress divided and the motion was lost.

HON. GEORGE H. SHIELDS of the District of Columbia: Our Society has some amendments to offer to the Constitution. While we recognize the great and careful work of the Committee we think it proper that these suggestions shall, at least, be brought before this body. The Constitution, which accompanies these amendments, and which is printed in full in the document before the Congress, was not, as stated in the headnote, presented by the District of Columbia Society "as a substitute for the amendments above and as a basis for consideration and amendment," but that Constitution was presented by one of the members of our Committee; and it has so many excellent features in it that we thought it ought to be sent to your Committee. It was sent there for consideration, and it was not intended as a Constitution entire of this body. The language in the last line, on page 6, was criticised on this ground: That those who were "unfailing in their loyalty" in those days were those who were in favor of England and not in favor of the patriotic cause. Our Society desires to offer as an amendment to that to strike out the words "who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty," and insert the words "of an ancestry of devoted and unfailing patriotism who rendered actual service." We thought the words "devoted and unfailing patriotism" were more in accordance with the spirit of that day. We therefore offer it as an amendment.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Let the Chair state that an amendment was made to this amendment of the Committee. The question now recurs upon this amendment to the amendment. It cannot be amended again. In order to introduce any language changing the amendment now, you will have to obtain the consent of the Committee on the Constitution.

HON. GEORGE H. SHIELDS: The amendment offered by Senator Hill was

simply a suggestion affecting the language, and it was voted on. Now, any other language that may be put in would certainly be in accordance with the law. I hope the Chair will recall his ruling on that proposition, because the language of this section ought to be carefully considered. We are making a Constitution for all time, at least I hope so, and I do not like to appeal from the opinion of the Chair, because I have the highest opinion of his knowledge of parliamentary law; but I hope we can offer as many amendments as are necessary, in accordance with the principles of the resolution.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Let the Chair state his decision again. This is a peculiar case. The main question, of course, is the adoption of the Constitution. Now, the amendments have had to be proposed some time previous to this, in accordance with the provisions of our Constitution. They come before us now under the provisions of that Constitution as amendments. To each amendment only one amendment can be made, and that must be germane to the question. Any delegate in making an amendment can strike out words and insert words. If, after an amendment to an amendment has been made, other amendments could still be made without limit, it would not only not facilitate the work of the Congress, but it might make it impossible for us to arrive at a result. But the Chair will be very glad to admit an additional amendment at any time, by unanimous consent of this body, for it is always the highest duty of the Chair to carry out the law of the body over which he presides to the best of his ability.

HON. JOHN WHITEHEAD of New Jersey: Mr. President General, I am anxious to hasten things and at the same time meet the wishes of every member of this Convention, and especially of every member who represents a Society presenting any amendments. Therefore I would suggest to Gen. Shields that the introduction of two letters in the form of one word, at the end of the last line, on page 6, will meet entirely his wishes, I think: "Who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty to, and rendered actual service in, the cause of American Independence," etc.

GEN. GEORGE H. SHIELDS: After the ruling of the Chair, I would be glad to accept that proposition, although we still think our language is better than that of the amendment.

MR. M. M. YEAKEL of Missouri urged that a vote be taken upon the amendment offered by the Missouri Society; he said that he was not prepared to abandon the effort to have the age changed from 21 to 18.

JUDGE BRISTER of Ohio criticised the splitting of prepositions, as it is called, in "who was unfailing in his loyalty to, and rendered actual service in," etc., as being always condemned by writers.

Cries of "Question."

Section 1, Article III, as modified, by inserting the word "to," was then put to vote and adopted by two-thirds majority.

BOARD OF REVIEW.

MR. WHITEHEAD of New Jersey then moved the adoption of Section 2, as follows:

"SECTION 2.—Applications for membership shall be made to any State Society, in duplicate, upon blank forms prescribed by the General Board of Managers, and shall in each case set forth the name, occupation and residence of the applicant, his line of descent, and the name, residence and services of his ancestor or ancestors in the Revolution, from whom he derives eligibility. The applicant shall make oath that the statements in his applications are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Upon the approval of an application by the State Society, to which it is made, one copy shall be transmitted to the Registrar General of the National Society, who may examine further the eligibility of the applicant. If satisfied that the member is eligible, he shall approve the application. In case he deems the proof insufficient, he shall report the fact to a Board of Review, composed of the Registrar General, Secretary General, and Historian General, who may return the application for correction. The decision of this Board shall be final in all such cases. No election of a new member shall be valid, unless his eligibility shall be approved by the Registrar General or the Board of Review."

SENATOR E. J. HILL of Connecticut moved, on behalf of the Registrars of Massachusetts and Connecticut, to amend so as to strike out the provision for a Board of Review, and retain the power of the Registrar General, in case he deems the proof insufficient, to return the application for correction. He declared that it would be going far enough to submit the matter to one authority after the State authority has decided the matter.

The Committee accepted the amendment of Senator Hill and reported the Section as follows:

"SECTION 2.—Applications for membership shall be made to any State Society, in duplicate, upon blank forms prescribed by the General Board of Managers, and shall in each case set forth the name, occupation and residence of the applicant, his line of descent, and the name, residence and services of his ancestor or ancestors in the Revolution, from whom he derives eligibility. The applicant shall make oath that the statements of his application are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Upon the approval of an application by the State Society, to which it is made, one copy shall be transmitted to the Registrar General of the National Society, who shall examine further the eligibility of the applicant. If satisfied that the member is not eligible, he shall return the application for correction. No election of a new member shall be valid unless his eligibility shall be approved by the Registrar General."

The section was then adopted, as amended, unanimously.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

MR. WHITEHEAD of New Jersey moved the adoption of the new section 3, providing for life memberships, as follows:

"SECTION 3.—A State Society may provide for life memberships by the payment into its treasury of a sum, in commutation of annual dues, of not less than fifty dollars."

SENATOR HILL of Connecticut moved, to lay it on the table, on the ground that the National Congress had no power to fix this matter for the State Societies.

The motion to lay upon the table was lost.

The section, as read, was then adopted by a two-thirds vote.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

MR. WHITEHEAD of New Jersey moved the amendment, proposed by the Committee in Section 4, striking out the word "person," in order to confine honorary membership to men.

GEN. SHIELDS: I would like to ask the Committee why we should have honorary members at all.

Cries of "That's right!"

GEN. SHIELDS: It seems to me honor enough to belong to this Society as an active member. We are in favor of striking that out. I move that the section be stricken out entirely.

DR. O. W. ALDRICH of Ohio: I agree with the opinion of the gentleman who has just spoken. I care not how high a position a man may have reached, if he is unwilling to become an active member by presenting an application and signing it, I am opposed to his becoming a member at all.

The section relating to honorary members was then, without dissent, stricken out entirely.

COMPATRIOTS.

MR. WHITEHEAD moved the adoption of the following new section to Article III:

"SECTION 4.—The official designation of the members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution shall be 'Compatriots.'"

Carried, without dissent.

Upon motion, at 1:30 P. M., a recess was taken until 2:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

NATIONAL AND STATE SOCIETIES.

The Congress was again called to order at 2:30 P. M., pursuant to adjournment.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The next Article of the Constitution to consider is No. IV, Section 1, in the Committee's report.

HENRY HALL of New York: Article IV is virtually a new one in this Constitution, and takes the place of some sections in the previous Article, which were stricken out. There is a good deal of new matter added, but all of it is the result of the growth of the Society and of the new questions which have arisen. I move that section 1, Article IV, be adopted, as follows:

"SECTION 1.—The National Society shall embrace all the members of the State Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution now existing, or which may hereafter be established under this Constitution."

FINAL AUTHORITY ON ELIGIBILITY.

GEN. GEORGE H. SHIELDS of the District of Columbia: This Article IV was very carefully considered by our Society, and they were of opinion, and so instructed us, that we should present the idea to this Congress, whether the question of eligibility should not be left entirely to the National Society. All questions of the internal management of the affairs of each State Society ought to be left to the State Society; but it was thought that the Society would be more efficient if there should be a uniform rule by which eligibility might be settled. Now, to some extent we have advanced that idea in the adoption of section 2, Article III. That is, that report be made to the Registrar General of the National Society, and if he is satisfied with the applicant's eligibility, that should settle it. We think it wise to go a little beyond that. Therefore, in order to test the sense of the meeting, and without taking up more time, I offer this as an amendment to section 1: "And shall be the exclusive judge of the qualifications of membership in the Society, subject to the provisions of this Constitution." The question of acceptability ought to be decided by the State Society, but a uniform rule as to eligibility seems to us to be best lodged in the National Society.

HENRY HALL of New York: Every application is now sent to the Registrar General, who satisfies himself of the eligibility of the person before he allows a certificate to be issued. Virtually, the National Society is already the judge of eligibility.

GEN. GEORGE H. SHIELDS: I am inclined to think that the one-man power is not a good thing, but I think the idea of having a uniform rule of eligibility ought to be adopted by this body. I don't care what shape it takes.

MR. HALL: In the multifarious duties performed by the officers of this Society it must follow that some officer or officers shall pass upon every given question. To make the whole Board of Managers of the National Society pass upon eligibility is a cumbersome process and unnecessary. The Registrar General, who must be a hard-working man, necessarily, and a dispassionate man (he can take

no position as to the acceptability of a member) passes simply upon the eligibility of the member, so that the National Society, by its Registrar General, is now virtually deciding the question.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Gentlemen, you have heard the amendment to section 1, Article IV., proposed by Gen. Shields?

MR. HALL: One further word. This Committee has tried to avoid giving too much power to the National Society. We want the work done, and done by the States, and nothing except questions of the highest importance should be referred to the National Society. I think, if you adopt this amendment you place the burden of a great duty upon the National Society, which is already performed by the State Societies.

THEODORE W. MORRIS of New Jersey: I would like to call attention to the fact that section 3 of this Article is in direct conflict with the proposition before the meeting: "Each State Society shall judge of the qualifications of its members and of those proposed for membership," etc.

COL. THOMAS M. ANDERSON, U. S. A.: I understood that the National Society simply claimed a veto power in regard to membership, and that if the National Society admitted a proposed member, any State Society would admit him. As a matter of fact, we sent all the propositions for membership in our Society to the Registrar-in-Chief, and he passed upon them before we formed our Society. From the correspondence had at that time I think we all understood that the National Society simply claimed a veto power.

The question was taken upon the amendment proposed by Gen. Shields, and it was lost, by reason of not receiving a two-thirds vote.

Section 1, Article IV, was then adopted by a two-thirds vote.

STATE SOCIETIES.

MR. HALL moved the adoption of Section 2, Article IV, as follows:

"SECTION 2.—Whenever in any State or Territory, in which a State Society does not exist, or in which a State Society has become inactive or failed for two years to pay its annual dues to the National Society, fifteen or more persons, duly qualified for membership in this Society, may associate themselves as a State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and organize in accordance with this Constitution; they may be admitted by the General Board of Managers to the National Society as "The ——— Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," and shall thereafter have exclusive local jurisdiction in the State or Territory, or in the District in which they are organized, subject to the provisions of this Constitution."

WILLIAM H. GRANT of Minnesota: I have an amendment to offer. You will notice that the section provides that the Board of Managers shall admit a State Society into the general organization, and the latter "shall thereafter have

exclusive local jurisdiction in the State or Territory or in the District in which they are organized, subject to the provisions of this Constitution." Some of the members of our Society are of opinion that this would prevent the admission of any person, as a member of our Society, who is not a resident of our State. Now, I understand from Mr. Hall that such was not the view of the Committee; but to avoid any question on the subject, I want to add this: "But this provision shall not be construed so as to exclude the admission of persons who are residents of other States." It is right that there should be only one Society in a State, and that that Society should exercise exclusive jurisdiction. We don't believe, for instance, that our Society, located at St. Paul, within twenty miles of the Wisconsin line, that a citizen or resident of Wisconsin, in the City of Hudson, eighteen miles from us, if he desired to belong to our organization, should be compelled to go to Milwaukee to join a Society. If some of our neighbors in North Dakota, South Dakota or Wisconsin prefer to join our Society, we want to have them admitted.

MR. HALL: I do not think the language is subject to the construction which the gentleman puts upon it, but the Committee will cheerfully accept that amendment and add the words referred to.

The Section proposed by the Committee, with the modification named, was then adopted by a two-thirds vote.

HENRY HALL of New York moved the adoption of Section 3, Article IV, viz.:

"SECTION 3.—Each State Society shall judge of the qualifications of its members and of those proposed for membership, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, and shall regulate all matters pertaining to its own affairs. It shall have authority to establish local chapters within its own jurisdiction and to endow the chapters with such power as it may deem proper, not inconsistent with this Constitution. It shall have authority, after due notice and impartial trial, to expel any member, who, by conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a man of honor, shall render himself unworthy to remain a member of the Society."

SENATOR HILL moved the omission from the section of the words "and a man of honor."

Carried.

The Section as amended was adopted by a two-thirds vote.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

MR. HALL moved the adoption of Section 4, Article IV, on the ground that it is well to provide that the National Society shall know what is going on in each State Society. The Section was as follows:

"SECTION 4.—Each State Society shall submit to the Annual Congress of the National Society a report, setting forth by name the additions, transfers and

deaths, and any other changes in the membership and progress of the State Society during the preceding year, and make such suggestions, as it shall deem proper, for the promotion of the objects of the whole order."

SENATOR E. J. HILL of Connecticut: I have an amendment to offer. This section places altogether too much labor upon the officers in the States where the largest Societies exist. Look at it for a moment. "Each State Society shall submit to the Annual Congress of the National Society a report, setting forth by name the additions, transfers and deaths, and any other changes in the membership and progress of the State Society during the preceding year." Now, in the Connecticut Society, the Massachusetts Society, the District of Columbia Society, and, I think, the New York Society, this will impose a large amount of work upon the Secretary. We have now reports from each State Society, which the President is supposed to present here at this Congress. It puts on record here a large amount of material which is already of record. Every application goes to the National Registrar, and is recorded by him. Why repeat it again once a year and burden us with a great deal of work which is entirely unnecessary? I think I can meet the views of a good many by offering the following substitute: "Each State Society shall submit annually to the Congress of the National Society a report, showing its condition and work the year preceding." Now, why does not that cover all the ground?

MR. HALL: Why not strike out "by name?"

SENATOR HILL: Very well. Any way to relieve these voluntary officers from unnecessary work.

GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE: Does the National Society now know the names of the men who have died or been transferred during the preceding year?

MR. HALL: No, sir.

GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE: We ought to know that. I am quite sure I can dictate the report from our Society in thirty minutes.

COL. CHAMPION S. CHASE: Mr. President General, I think the Connecticut Society or any other Society can afford to pay a man for a week or two to get up that report. It is very important that we should have these facts.

EDWIN S. CHITTENDEN of Minnesota: I am the Secretary of the Minnesota Society, and I do not think that it would impose any great burden on me to add, in my report, the names of those who have died or been transferred, and so on. It seems to me that this provision will furnish valuable information for the National Society, and which it ought to have.

GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE: We are all anxious to get a good record of the National Society. Unless we all give all the information in our possession we cannot have a perfect record.

The question was taken upon the amendment proposed by Senator Hill, and it failed to secure the requisite two-thirds vote.

Section 4, Article IV, was then adopted by a two-thirds vote.

TRANSFERS FROM STATE SOCIETIES.

MR. HALL: I move the adoption of Section 5, Article IV. This has been introduced at the request of various delegates to the Congress and of many members of various State Societies. It provides for the transfer of a member of one Society to another. The Committee has refrained from making any provision that a man shall not pay an initiation fee in the new Society to which he goes.

Adopted by a two-thirds vote, without debate.

GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE: Will the Committee tell us why they would not give us some way of dismissing a man?

MR. HALL: The State Societies have authority to dismiss members, under the third Section, already adopted.

Section 6, Article IV, was adopted without debate, as follows:

“Section 6. Wherever the word ‘State’ occurs in this Constitution, it shall be held to include within its meaning the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States.”

A SMALLER CORPS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

MR. WHITEHEAD of New Jersey: I now move the amendment of Section 1, Article V, so that it will read:

“The General Officers of the National Society shall be a President General, five Vice-Presidents General, a Secretary General, Treasurer General, Registrar General, Historian General, and Chaplain General, who shall be elected by ballot by a vote of the majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Congress of the National Society, and shall hold office for one year and until their successors shall be elected.”

I move to strike out of the old Section the three Honorary Vice-Presidents General, the Surgeon General, and the clause for a Board of Managers. It will be seen, by reference to the 2d section, that we provide in that section for the arrangement of these officers into a Board of Managers.

Adopted, without debate or dissent.

DUTIES OF THE GENERAL BOARD.

Mr. WHITEHEAD moved the adoption of Section 2, Article V, viz:

“SECTION 2. The General Officers, together with the Presidents of the State Societies *ex-officio*, shall constitute the General Board of Managers of the National Society, which Board shall have authority to adopt and promulgate the By-laws of the National Society, to prescribe the duties of the General Officers, to provide the seal, to designate and make regulations for the issue of the insignia, and to transact the general business of the National Society during the intervals between the sessions of the Congress. Meetings of the General Board may be held, after

not less than ten days' notice, at the call of the President General, or, in case of his absence or inability, at the call of the senior Vice-President General, certified by the Secretary General. Meetings shall be called at the request of seven members. At all such meetings, seven shall constitute a quorum."

GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE: I would like to say one word. It says "provide a seal." Is not our seal provided? This Society adopts its own seal. The Board of Managers does not change that seal for us whenever it pleases.

GEN. GEORGE H. SHIELDS: I move to strike out the words "provide the seal, to designate and make regulations for the issue of the insignia," etc., so that it will read: "to make regulations for the issuing of insignia." We already have a seal. There is no use in giving authority to the General Board of Managers to make any change in it, but it is necessary that they should make regulations for the issuing of the insignia.

MR. HALL: This Section is in the language of the present Constitution, which is repeated here. There ought to be authority somewhere to adopt a seal and insignia. If the Congress is to do it, all well and good. This is simply a repetition of the old article, and shows where the authority is to adopt a seal and insignia. There is no proposition to make any change; but we ought to specify, who shall provide the seal and insignia. This is the language of the first Constitution. When that Constitution was adopted no seal and insignia had been provided, and it naturally located the authority for providing them, and there is, here, merely a repetition of the language.

The motion to strike out failed, and the section was adopted by the requisite vote.

ANNUAL DUES.

MR. HALL: The Committee move the adoption of Article VI, as amended in this draft. It has been stated by our President General that when the Society reaches a large membership, an annual due of 25 cents will be enough to defray the expenses of the Society. At present, however, the expenses are large and the revenue too small. All the general officers have to pay a good deal of money out of their own pockets every year, because there is so little money in the Treasury; and we have brought before this Congress, the proposition to raise the dues to 50 cents. I now make the motion that the Article be amended as provided for in the Committee's draft, viz.:

"Each State Society shall pay annually to the Treasurer General, to defray the expenses of the National Society, 50 cents for each active member thereof. All such dues shall be paid on or before the first day of April in each year for the ensuing year, in order to secure representation in the Congress of the National Society."

SENATOR E. J. HILL of Connecticut: I shall have to move an amendment to that. I would have the section read as follows: "Each State Society shall pay annually to the Treasurer General, to defray the expenses of the National Society, \$25 per annum, and 25 cents additional for each active member thereof." I am not going to make any argument on the question, except to read the instructions

which I have received from Joseph G. Woodward, Registrar of the Connecticut Society. He says: "It is proposed that the sum to be paid by each State Society to the National Society shall be 50 cents annually, in place of 25 cents, the sum which is now paid. With 710 active members and 130 new members admitted during the year, we are now paying to the National Society a tax of 25 cents on 710 members, \$177.50; new certificates for 130 members at \$1 each, \$130; total \$307.50. We are paying the National Society all that it is worth to us, and more, too, in paying them that sum. Unless their membership has greatly increased within a year, we are paying more than the total sum paid by California, South Carolina, Ohio, Missouri, Tennessee, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Delaware, West Virginia, Rhode Island, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, Louisiana, Virginia, Maine, Oregon, and Kansas altogether. Moreover, if the tax is increased 25 cents a member, it will involve an increase in our annual dues, unless we give up the annual publication of the Year Book, which I presume we shall not want to do as long as anybody can be found to get it out. If the revenues of the National Society are insufficient, let the Article run that "Each State Society shall pay annually to the Treasurer General, to defray the expenses of the National Society, \$25, and 25 cents in addition thereto, for each active member." That would be vastly more equitable and would provide for about as large an increase of the revenues of the National Society as a doubling of the head tax. Fifty cents a head for each member of our Society, that is, \$355 per year, besides the payment made for certificates, of certainly not less than \$130, is preposterous."

Now, Mr. President, I give you the language of the officers of our Society. I want to say there is one feature of this problem which the Committee have not considered, and that is the rival organization. An effort has been made by the Sons of the Revolution of New York to organize a rival society in the State of Connecticut. Now, it is very well to talk about adding to the dues in order that this National Society may have a missionary fund; but the missionary work has to be done where the men are who are susceptible to the work, and they are in New York; and we have got to expend our funds in Connecticut, in maintaining our prestige and precedence. Now, our dues are \$2 a year. We give to every member in Connecticut a certificate free of charge. That takes \$1. We publish a Year Book every year, (last year one of 400 pages, I think,) and those are given away every year to the individual members, free of charge, and this takes our funds; but it brings in members, and last year we added 130 to the membership of our Society in Connecticut. These books are delivered postage paid. Now, we can go to work and raise our dues, but gentlemen, the men who belong to the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution almost all belong to other organizations, and it is not a question of 50 cents or \$2, but it is this continual increase which they do not see the benefit of. They do not come in touch with our Society more than once in a year; and at the annual banquet on Washington's birthday generally about half of the members of our Society meet. The Board of Managers does all the work the rest of the year; and when a member comes to the annual banquet on Washington's birthday and when he gets his Year Book, then his connection with the Society is felt by him and he cannot see where the advantage to him is of the National organization. He cannot see it particularly. He sees it in a general way. If we go to them and say, "We must increase your dues; you must pay 50 cents instead of 25 cents," they will order their names

stricken off. I very seriously question the advisability of increasing our dues over \$2 a year in the State of Connecticut. I think you will get more money for the National Society by leaving them just as they are. Add a State tax for the benefit of the National Society, and then let us go on paying \$400 or \$500 into your treasury, as we are willing to do.

Now, what I have said does not represent my own sentiments. Personally I think the individual members of the various State Societies should pay 50 cents to the National Society; but we cannot make them think so, and they are the backbone, and I am very much afraid many of them would drop out; whereas, if it were paid in a lump sum, \$25 from each State, and 25 cents dues, I think the National Society would get more money, because we would gain sufficiently in the Western and Southern States to offset the loss sustained in Connecticut and Massachusetts from this course. I have not conferred with the Massachusetts people, but I think it would be a mistake to increase the dues *pro rata* according to membership.

JUDGE EDWIN M. BRISTER of Ohio: I am somewhat surprised to see any opposition here to levying a uniform *pro rata* tax upon all our members. The plain, common-sense statement is made that the present *pro rata* tax does not meet the expenses of the Society. We must make an increase. How are we going to do it? Just as all other organizations do, as I understand it. Every organization, which I have any knowledge of, levies a uniform *pro rata* tax upon its members. Now, I hope Massachusetts and Connecticut will not object if we are obliged to increase the *pro rata* tax in order to meet our necessary expenses. We are only advocating a draft that is necessary for the expense of administration, economical administration, of the Society. We must raise this money. And to take the gentleman's proposition and make a uniform State tax, to let Connecticut, with her several hundred members, pay the same tax as Louisiana, with her seventeen members, I think is neither justice nor common sense. I hope no such proposition will prevail. The other proposition is square and equitable.

THEO. W. MORRIS of New Jersey: I would like to move an amendment to this effect: That in the event of our not being compelled to ask this contribution of 50 cents each from the individual members, we will intermit this contribution by a resolution of our Congress.

MR. HALL: I hope, at any rate, that we can preserve the rest of the language of the Article. We should specify for what purpose the money is paid and when it shall be paid.

SENATOR HILL: My amendment does not wipe out anything. It simply inserts the additional words: "Each State Society shall pay annually to the Treasurer General, to defray the expenses of the National Society, \$25 per annum." Now, if you want to make it \$25 per annum and 25 cents additional, that is all the change I propose to make.

GEN. GEORGE H. SHIELDS: I have an amendment to offer to Senator Hill's amendment. That is, that each State Society with one hundred or more members, shall give the \$25 additional. I had intended to make a suggestion similar to that of my friend on the right. That was, that the expenses of the National Society shall be paid by an assessment on the members of each State Society, not to exceed 50 cents each. If this action of Senator Hill's is voted down, I will offer an amendment to his amendment, as before indicated.

SENATOR HILL: I do not think that is money enough. I am willing to have it that each State Society with a hundred or more members shall pay \$50, and those under that number \$25.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The question is upon Senator Hill's amendment—that is, a tax of 25-cents per member and \$25 from each State Society to defray the expenses of the National Society.

A vote was then taken on SENATOR HILL'S amendment, which, lacking a two-thirds vote, was not adopted.

After some further discussion, the Committee accepted an amendment, inserting the words "unless intermitted by the National Congress," after the words "fifty cents for each active member thereof."

Article VI was then adopted by a two-thirds vote.

CONGRESS AND CONCLAVE.

MR. WHITEHEAD: Article VII., Section I. Instead of the word "meeting" we propose the word "Congress," and instead of the word "time" we propose the word "hour," so that the section will read:

"The annual Congress of the National Society for the election of the General Officers and for the transaction of business shall be held on the 30th day of April, or on the 1st day of May in every year. The hour and place of such meeting shall be designated by the Board of Managers."

GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE: I would like to ask whether this would not be the proper place to recognize in our Constitution the idea of a triennial convention? We have adopted the idea and expected to have the meeting here in Chicago, but it is not in the proposed Constitution.

MR. HALL: Provision for a triennial meeting was made by a resolution of the last Congress.

GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE: Ought not the idea now be adopted in the Constitution?

MR. HALL: I think the Committee have failed to consider that question at all. We had no communication before us with reference to it.

EDWIN S. CHITTENDEN of Minnesota: I notice here that the Section provides that the annual Congress shall be held on the 30th day of April, or on the 1st day of May in every year. The committee has stricken out the word "time" and provided that the "hour and place" of such meeting shall be designated by the Board of Managers, but it makes no provision for the selection of the day—whether it shall be the 30th of April or the 1st day of May.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: That was done to provide for one day falling on Sunday.

MR. CHITTENDEN: There is no indication of that, and I think the retention of the word "time" would enable it to be designated with more certainty.

COL. CHAMPION S. CHASE: I think the word "time" should remain in there.

MR. HALL: The committee accept the suggestion and will incorporate the word.

The question was then put by the PRESIDENT GENERAL, and the Section, as amended, was adopted by a two-thirds vote.

Upon motion of MR. WHITEHEAD, Section 2, providing the mode of calling special meetings of the Congress, was adopted without debate, as follows:

"SECTION 2. Special meetings of the Congress may be called by the President General, and shall be called by him when directed so to do by the Board of Managers or whenever requested in writing so to do by at least five State Societies, on giving thirty days' notice, specifying the time and place of such meeting and the business to be transacted."

MR. WHITEHEAD: At the suggestion of Gen. Breckinridge, I offer this as an amendment (it does not come officially from the committee): "A triennial conclave of the State Societies may be called by the Board of Managers at any time."

GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE: My suggestion was that there shall be a triennial conclave of the Society at such place and time as shall be designated by the Board of Managers.

MR. WHITEHEAD: I second the motion, and that it be called Section 2, the old Section 3 following.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The amendment is hardly germane to the subject. It is really new matter, in one sense. This provision for a regular triennial conclave was not proposed at the last meeting, and thirty days' notice of it has not been given. If admitted, it could only be on account of its analogy to the general meetings of the Society. It might be the opinion of many, that we can provide for a triennial meeting, and that it would be germane to the subject; and the Chair would be reluctant to make a decision on the subject which would cut off any provision which appeared to be favored by a majority of the members. The Chair will therefore ask the delegates who are in favor of this provision being admitted to vote, as being sufficiently germane to the subject, to say "Aye."

The motion was carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: You have heard the amendment offered by General Breckinridge. Are there any remarks upon it?

GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE: I am inclined to think the number had better be Section 2, whenever it is voted on.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Yes.

DR. CHARLES E. BRIGGS of Missouri: It seems to me that we are acting hastily and had better remain by the regulations which we have already laid down. If the motion is now in order, I move that this amendment be put upon record and be voted upon at the time that the Constitution provides for. If we follow our own rule we shall not get into difficulties.

The amendment was then put to vote, and, failing to secure two-thirds in favor of its adoption, was defeated.

Section 3, providing for representation at the Congress, was then adopted, without dissent, (with amendments, dropping out ex-Vice Presidents General of the Society and the honorary members, named in the old Constitution,) as follows :

“SECTION 3. The following shall be members of all such annual or special meetings of the Congress and shall be entitled to vote therein :

- (1.) All the Officers and the ex-Presidents General of the National Society.
- (2.) The President and Senior Vice President of each State Society.
- (3.) One delegate at large from each State Society.
- (4.) One delegate for every one hundred members of the Society within a State and for a fraction of fifty or over.”

BY-LAWS.

Article VII of the old Constitution, which had already been fully covered in another Article, was then stricken out, by vote.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

MR. WHITEHEAD : On behalf of the Committee, I move to strike out the article that is called here Article VIII., and to insert in its place :

“This Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Congress of the National Society, provided that thirty days’ notice in writing of the proposed alterations or amendments shall be sent to the president of each State Society. A vote of two-thirds of those present shall be necessary to its adoption.”

A DELEGATE : What is the exact meaning of the phrase “in writing?” Does it mean in writing or in print ?

MR. HALL : It is intended that the words “in writing” shall mean “in print or in writing.”

JUDGE EDWIN M. P. BRISTER of Ohio : The article is not clear. Who has the right to offer this proposed amendment and send out these notices to the President of each State Society? I do not really understand the meaning of the amendment. Do you mean any individual member must send a written notice to each President of a State Society ?

EDWIN S. CHITTENDEN of Minnesota : It would seem to me that a thing as important as an amendment to the Constitution should first come from a State Society, and that the amendment [should be adopted by the State Society ; then that the State Society should give the proper notice. I offer as an amendment, that the Constitution may be altered upon notice being given by a majority vote of the members of a State Society.

JUDGE BRISTER : Then you would have them notify the other State Societies or the National Society ?

MR. CHITTENDEN : Let them have a meeting and propose it and carry it. Let the officers of that State Society notify the Secretary General, and let the notice be given in that way. Otherwise you might have a hundred amendments at such a meeting as this. If an amendment cannot be carried by one's own State Society, we need not waste time upon it in the Congress.

JUDGE BRISTER : I second the amendment.

COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON, U. S. A. : It might be that a Congress so called would only have four or five States represented. To give such a Congress power to change an article of the Constitution is dangerous. I suggest that a two-thirds vote of all the States shall be necessary to change an article of the Constitution. That would be safer and better.

E. W. ALLEN of Oregon-Washington : I would like to ask the Committee what the object of this change is. It seems to me that the proposed change is not as good as the original Article. It is very dangerous ground we are treading upon. We should be careful in making changes in the Constitution. The proposed amendment is not as well guarded as the old one.

MR. WHITEHEAD : The last paragraph will show the reason—the last paragraph of the old Article: “A copy of every proposed amendment shall be sent to each member, with a notice of the meeting,” etc. The idea is that if a notice is sent to every President of every State Society that would be sufficient.

E. W. ALLEN : Can you call a meeting of a State Society to consider this question in thirty days?

MR. HALL : In the old Article there was a confusion of terms. We considered it better to alter it to read: “This Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Congress of the National Society, provided that thirty days' notice in writing of the proposed alterations or amendments shall be sent to the President of each State Society.” At present we have to send a notice to each member of the Congress. That may be the better way, but the Committee thought it would simplify matters to send the notice to each President of a State Society, who would submit to his Society, of course.

MR. ALLEN of Oregon-Washington : I would like to ask why the Committee fixed the period at thirty days? The Society I have the honor to represent covers a greater area than Connecticut, New York, New Jersey put together. How is any President going to get the consensus of opinion of his Society over such a wide area?

MR. HALL : The Committee will accept suggestions which have been made and the amendment will read as follows: “This Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Congress of the National Society, provided that thirty days' notice of the proposed alteration or amendment, which shall first have been recommended by a State Society, shall be sent by the Secretary General to the Presidents of the State Societies.”

SENATOR HILL : If we take that action, do we not send back the amendments we have adopted to-day to the various State Societies for their approval before this Constitution can go into effect?

R. J. KIMBALL of Vermont : If we have been acting under the old Constitu-

tion at the present Congress, it is quite proper if we amend under the provisions of that law.

COL. CHAMPION S. CHASE of Nebraska: It seems to me that while it would have given ample time for the members of this Congress, or of the different State Societies, to vote when they had thirty days' notice sent to them, if an amendment is merely sent to the President of a State Society it may be very doubtful whether thirty days would be sufficient time. It certainly is not sufficient time to enable him to get the sense of the Society, and it would seem to me that there should be at least 90 days given in a case of this kind.

JUDGE EDWIN M. P. BRISTER of Ohio: I don't want to be getting up on my feet so much, but I would be satisfied if that notice should be "in writing or in print," because under it now you could give a verbal notice. It ought to be "in writing or in print."

MR. HALL: We have dropped out the words "in writing," in accordance with the suggestion.

The Committee accepted the further amendment, requiring sixty days' notice.

Article VIII was then adopted unanimously, as follows:

"This Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Congress of the National Society, provided that sixty days' notice of the proposed alterations or amendments, which shall first have been recommended by a State Society, shall be sent by the Secretary General to the President of each State Society. A vote of two-thirds of those present shall be necessary to their adoption."

WORK ON THE CONSTITUTION COMPLETED.

MR. WHITEHEAD moved that the Constitution, as amended by the votes of this Congress, be adopted as a whole.

The motion was seconded.

The question was put and the new Constitution was adopted unanimously.

The Chair then declared the Constitution adopted.

JUDGE EDWIN M. P. BRISTER of Ohio: I would like to move a vote of thanks to the Committee on Revision for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Carried unanimously.

The Constitution, as revised and amended, was immediately placed in the hands of a clerk for engrossment, and a type-written copy, after being carefully compared and corrected, was signed by the members of the Congress. It is as follows:

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.

ARTICLE I—NAME.

The name of this Society shall be "The Sons of the American Revolution."

ARTICLE II—OBJECTS.

The objects of this Society shall be to perpetuate the memory of the men, who, by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the Independence of the American people; to unite and promote fellowship among their descendants; to inspire them and the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services of the patriots of the War, as well as documents, relics and landmarks; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the War; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to carry on the purposes expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution of our Country and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Any man shall be eligible to membership in this Society, who, being of the age of twenty-one years or over, and a citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor, who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty to and rendered actual service in the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman or minute man, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress or of any one of the several Colonies or States; or as a Signer of the Declaration of Independence; or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence; or as a member of any Continental, Provincial, or Colonial Congress or Legislature; or as a civil officer, either of one of the Colonies or States or of the national government; or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain.

SECTION 2. Applications for membership shall be made to any State Society, in duplicate, upon blank forms prescribed by the General Board of Managers, and shall in each case set forth the name, occupation and residence of the applicant, his line of descent, and the name, residence and services of his ancestor or ancestors in the Revolution, from whom he derives eligibility. The applicant shall make oath that the statements of his application are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Upon the approval of an application by the State Society, to which it is made, one copy shall be transmitted to the Registrar General of the National Society, who shall examine further the eligibility of the applicant. If satisfied that the member is not eligible, he shall return the application for correction. No

election of a new member shall be valid, unless his eligibility shall be approved by the Registrar General.

SECTION 3. A State Society may provide for life memberships by the payment into its treasury of a sum, in commutation of annual dues, not less than fifty dollars.

SECTION 4. The official designation of the members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution shall be "Compatriots."

ARTICLE IV—NATIONAL AND STATE SOCIETIES.

SECTION 1. The National Society shall embrace all the members of the State Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution, now existing or which may hereafter be established under this Constitution.

SECTION 2. Whenever in any State or Territory, in which a State Society does not exist, or in which a State Society has become inactive or failed for two years to pay its annual dues to the National Society, fifteen or more persons duly qualified for membership in this Society may associate themselves as a State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and organize in accordance with this Constitution, they may be admitted by the General Board of Managers of the National Society as "The ——— Society of the Sons of the American Revolution," and shall thereafter have exclusive local jurisdiction in the State or Territory or in the District in which they are organized, subject to the provisions of this Constitution; but this provision shall not be construed so as to exclude the admission of members living in other States.

SECTION 3. Each State Society shall judge of the qualifications of its members and of those proposed for membership, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, and shall regulate all matters pertaining to its own affairs. It shall have authority to establish local chapters within its own jurisdiction and to endow the chapters with such power as it may deem proper, not inconsistent with this Constitution. It shall have authority, after due notice and impartial trial, to expel any member, who, by conduct unbecoming a gentleman, shall render himself unworthy to remain a member of the Society.

SECTION 4. Each State Society shall submit to the Annual Congress of the National Society a report, setting forth by name the additions, transfers and deaths, and any other changes in the membership and progress of the State Society during the preceding year, and make such suggestions, as it shall deem proper, for the promotion of the objects of the whole order.

SECTION 5. Whenever a member, in good standing in his Society, changes his residence from the jurisdiction of the State Society of which he is a member, to that of another, he shall be entitled, if he so elects, to a certificate of honorable demission from his own State Society, in order that he may be transferred to the State Society to whose jurisdiction he has changed his residence; provided, that his membership shall continue in the former until he shall have been elected a member of the latter. Each State Society shall, however, retain full control of the admission of members by transfer.

SECTION 6. Wherever the word "State" occurs in this Constitution, it shall be held to include within its meaning the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States.

ARTICLE V—OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

SECTION 1. The General Officers of the National Society shall be a President General, five Vice Presidents General, a Secretary General, Treasurer General, Registrar General, Historian General, and Chaplain General, who shall be elected by ballot by a vote of the majority of the members present at the annual meeting of the Congress of the National Society and shall hold office for one year and until their successors shall be elected.

SECTION 2. The General Officers, together with the Presidents of the State Societies *ex-officio*, shall constitute the General Board of Managers of the National Society, which Board shall have authority to adopt and promulgate the By-Laws of the National Society, to prescribe the duties of the General Officers, to provide the seal, to designate and make regulations for the issue of the insignia, and to transact the general business of the National Society during the intervals between the sessions of the Congress. Meetings of the General Board may be held, after not less than ten days' notice, at the call of the President General, or, in case of his absence or inability, at the call of the Senior Vice President General, certified by the Secretary General. Meetings shall be called at the request of seven members. At all such meetings, seven shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 3. An Executive Committee of seven, of whom the President General shall be the Chairman, may be elected by the Board of Managers, which Committee shall, in the interim between the meetings of the Board, transact such business as shall be delegated to it by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VI—DUES.

Each State Society shall pay annually to the Treasurer General, to defray the expenses of the National Society, fifty cents for each active member thereof, unless intermitted by the National Congress. All such dues shall be paid on or before the first day of April in each year for the ensuing year, in order to secure representation in the Congress of the National Society.

ARTICLE VII—MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. The annual Congress of the National Society for the election of the General Officers and for the transaction of business, shall be held on the 30th day of April or on the first day of May, in every year. The time, hour and place of such meeting shall be designated by the Board of Managers.

SECTION 2. Special meetings of the Congress may be called by the President General, and shall be called by him when directed so to do by the Board of Managers or whenever requested in writing so to do by at least five State Societies, on giving thirty day's notice, specifying the time and place of such meetings and the business to be transacted.

SECTION 3. The following shall be members of all such annual or special meetings of the Congress and shall be entitled to vote therein :

- (1.) All the officers and the ex-Presidents General of the National Society.
- (2.) The President and Senior Vice President of each State Society.
- (3.) One delegate at large from each State Society.
- (4.) One delegate for every one hundred members of the Society within a State and for a fraction of fifty or over.

ARTICLE VIII—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Congress of the National Society, provided that sixty days' notice of the proposed alterations or amendments, which shall first have been recommended by a State Society, shall be sent by the Secretary General to the President of each State Society. A vote of two-thirds of those present shall be necessary to their adoption.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE of the District of Columbia: I am instructed by the District of Columbia Society to submit a proposition, which we hope will be printed in the record, so it can be considered at the next annual meeting, in relation to the proposed national headquarters. We have tried to get the three Societies to work together in Washington, and as far as we have gone we have been successful. If I can submit the matter as for the District of Columbia Society, I should like to do so.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: If there be no objection this report will be received by the Congress.

PATRIOTIC SPIRIT OF THE SOCIETY.

JOHN W. SCOTT of New York: I am desirous of discovering what measures have been considered, and adopted, for the preservation of the spirit of the fathers of 1776. I feel that this generation will be disgraced if we do not achieve better things for human freedom than our forefathers did, however glorious their achievements were. I have been watching what was being done by the Sons of the American Revolution, and I have not been able clearly to define whether we are a sort of degraded background or whether we are the vital principle for the spread and preservation of American freedom. The bane of our politics to-day is that we have a patchwork of peoples. Men are sent to Congress, or given office of one sort or another, by all parties, because they have inherited certain languages and blood. I hold that a man's nationality is known by his vote, irrespective of the sort of blood that flows in his veins. It seems to me if something can be done in the way of destroying racial distinctions and divisions among Americans, we shall have done good service. (Applause.)

PROF. WILLIAM D. CABELL of the District of Columbia: I can illustrate very well the spirit of our Societies by telling of a recent occurrence in Washington. The original Declaration of Independence there was asked for by the World's Fair, and the Sons of the American Revolution, in their great care that it should be protected, took the stand that it ought to remain in Washington, and they succeeded. We are doing a great deal, not only to preserve the memory of our forefathers, but to increase the spirit of freedom. A great deal is being done in the city of Washington through these patriotic societies. I hold in my hand a circular, which has been distributed throughout the country, to the effect that there will be a demonstration on the Fourth of July next, at the foot of the Washington Monument, the like of which has not before been seen in this country. We expect it will follow the example of last year's celebration, when the President of the United States and many fine orators were there, as well as our patriotic societies. Since

last year our Societies have grown, and the patriotic feeling among our citizens has grown, so that this year we shall appeal not only to our three patriotic societies, but to all citizens who desire to take part. We shall see that the public school children march from their several schools, and space has been assigned them around the monument. We will have bands of music, fine orators, singing, and so forth. This circular is designed to show that the spirit of '76 is abroad in the land. The work is growing rapidly in the city of Washington, and, I doubt not, in the whole country.

THEO. W. MORRIS of New Jersey: I think I ought to say a word for the State of New Jersey. There has been no failure in the operations of our Society there. We have a monument on every battlefield of the Revolution in the jurisdiction of the State of New Jersey, and the Revolution spirit prevails there in a way that would do your heart good to see.

JOHN WHITEHEAD of New Jersey: It is hard to break in upon this flow of patriotic eloquence, but we have more business to accomplish. I would like to know what the next business is.

A VOTE OF THANKS.

JUDGE HENRY M. SHEPARD of Illinois: I desire to offer a resolution, if I may be permitted.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Chair will hear the resolution.

JUDGE SHEPARD: After reading it I will explain why I offer it: "*Resolved*, That the thanks of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution are tendered the World's Fair Commissioners of the State of Indiana for their most highly appreciated courtesy in offering the use of the Indiana State Building at the Columbia Exposition for the conclave ceremonies to occur to-morrow."

A word of explanation is necessary. There was a time when it was supposed the ceremonies would be held in the Illinois State Building, out of courtesy to this State; but that building was so ill-adapted to all the purposes, that application was made to the World's Fair Commissioners for Music Hall, where we are to meet to-morrow morning. There was a long delay in obtaining that permission, and application was made to the Indiana Society to secure the permission of the Commissioners from that State for the use of their building, it being, perhaps, the best adapted of all the State buildings on the grounds for the purpose of our Congress. The response was so cordial and prompt that I feel, for one, under great obligations, not only to the State Society of Indiana, but also to the World's Fair Commissioners of the State of Indiana. I would like to offer this resolution.

The resolution was carried.

JOHN WHITEHEAD of New Jersey: I would like to have the order of business proceeded with. We have some business before us which has not been finished.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: There is no business left that the Chair knows of, except the election of officers for the coming year.

A COLONIAL HALL IN WASHINGTON.

GENERAL GEORGE H. SHIELDS of the District of Columbia: Are we not under the head of new business now?

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Yes, sir.

GENERAL SHIELDS : I was going to make the statement that at the last annual meeting of our Society the following motion was carried :

“ On motion of Colonel M. M. Parker, Resolved, that the erection of a Colonial Hall in Washington be undertaken as a memorial to the patriots of the Revolution, to be the headquarters of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.”

To carry out that suggestion, the District of Columbia Society called a meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and committees were appointed to take the matter into consideration. There were three difficulties in the way. One was to get money enough to build such a memorial building as would be commensurate with the idea we wanted to commemorate ; another was to preserve the management of the building in the hands of the patriotic societies ; and the third difficulty was to put the property in such shape that it could not be sold off under mortgage. The committee met, with Justice Brewer and Dr. Field and quite a number of prominent members of our Society and prominent members of the Society of the Daughters, and adopted a plan, the outlines of which were about like this : First, that each National Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution, should nominate eight incorporators. These incorporators, twenty-four in all, were to be the body from which nine directors should be elected. In this way, the entire control would be confined to the three Societies named. The next proposition was, instead of confining the subscriptions to the stock to the Societies and their members, to let any patriotic citizen, whether a member of the Society or not, subscribe for the stock ; and, of course, he could vote that stock, but he would have to vote it to one of these incorporators. Then, in order to prevent being sold out under mortgage, as is usually the case when money is raised by mortgage, we provide for the issue of six per cent. preferred stock. The entire capital stock is \$180,000, of which \$150,000 is common stock and the remainder preferred, which we hope, in the course of time, to retire. The general plan will be seen in the paper which General Breckinridge has referred to ; but we want to get the plan more than presented on paper. We want this Society to pass a resolution commending the plan to the State Societies. It does not involve any pecuniary responsibility. It does not involve any responsibility in carrying out the resolution. It lets each State Society act as it chooses, or each member of a State Society. Before we can present the plan to the United States Congress we want the indorsement of this Society. The Board of Managers of the Daughters' Society have indorsed it, and it is posted for final consideration at their Congress in 1894. The intention is to build a memorial building at Washington, to be used by these patriotic Societies for headquarters, for the collection of records, and so forth. With this explanation, in order to test the sense of this meeting, I move that the plan be recommended by the National Society to the respective State Societies, for their favorable consideration.

COLONEL CHAMPION S. CHASE of Nebraska : Do I understand the gentleman to say that the proposition includes the Sons of the Revolution, and the Daughters of the Revolution—that we invite them to join us ?

GENERAL SHIELDS : Yes, sir.

COLONEL CHASE : I think we have been pretty generous.

GENERAL SHIELDS : The proposition is that those three Societies unite in building this building.

FRANKLIN MURPHY of New Jersey: This is an important matter. Ought this Congress to pass upon it without more information and without more time for consideration? I have no desire to put any impediment in the way of any good work; but I think if the resolution were framed so that it could be sent to the State Societies, without recommendation, it might perhaps result in what is wanted as to their action. At the same time, it would save us from committing ourselves at once on a mere statement of a very carefully considered plan—a plan which they have taken some weeks, perhaps months, to consider, and which now they ask us to indorse upon the simple, cold statement of it that we have heard. It seems to me that we may make a rather hasty judgment. I do not of course mean by that to condemn it; but I do question the advisability of commending so important a plan without further time for reflection. I think if we do pass the resolution, we ought simply to send it to the State Societies for their action, without committing ourselves in regard to it.

GEN. SHIELDS: I move, then, that this whole matter be referred to the Board of Managers, with power to act.

The motion was carried without dissent.

MODE OF WEARING INSIGNIA.

DR. JAMES D. IGLEHART of Maryland: I move that a committee be appointed by the Chair to formulate a mode for wearing the insignia of the Society upon all occasions of ceremony, in which the officers of the National Society and the officers and members of the respective State Societies may participate.

Carried.

UNION WITH OTHER SOCIETIES.

COL. CHAMPION S. CHASE: I move that the matter of union with the Sons of the Revolution be referred to the Board of Managers, with power to act, and with the request that they act in that behalf.

Carried.

PUBLICATION OF RECORDS.

HON. WM. H. GRANT of Minnesota: I move that a committee of seven be appointed, to consist of the President General, Secretary General, Registrar General and the Historian General, and three others to be appointed by the Chair, in behalf of this Society, to memorialize Congress for the publication of the records, correspondence, and all other other matters connected with our Revolution sires, including the pension rolls and all the evidence upon which pensions for services in the Revolution were granted. If there is any purpose for which this Society is organized, it is to ask Congress to do justice to our ancestors of the times of the Revolution. Is it not our duty to ask Congress and the American people that these records, which we are striving to gather together almost one by one, shall be collected at the expense of the Government? It may cost a hundred thousand dollars

or it may cost half a million dollars, but it matters not what the cost is. It is worth the cost, whatever that may be. They probably will not do it in the life time of any of the members of this Society. They must be educated up to the proper point, and if the Society is true to itself the result will come in time. Some of the records are hidden away in books, some are thrown into the basements, where the rats and mice are doing their deadly work. I believe it is the duty of this Society to act in the matter and call the attention of Congress and the American people to it. And so I ask that this committee be appointed to memorialize Congress, and that four of its members should consist, as before stated, of the general officers named, and three others to be appointed.

The motion was carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

JOHN WHITEHEAD of New Jersey moved that the Congress proceed to the election of officers.

A brief discussion took place as to whether nominations should be made from the floor or by a committee.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Chair will state that the custom of the Society in the election of officers has been this: Nominations have been made upon the floor, and when only one nomination for an office has been made, it has been put to vote without reference to a committee. Where more than one nomination has been made, such nominations have been referred to a committee to report upon. That has been the custom heretofore. Neither the old Constitution nor the new one provides for the exact method.

FRANKLIN MURPHY of New Jersey moved to proceed to an election by ballot, and he accepted a suggestion to proceed without nominating speeches and eulogies to save time.

SENATOR E. J. HILL of Connecticut: I am opposed to prohibiting nominating speeches. I think we need a man as President General of this organization who will do just exactly as Horace Porter has done during the last 12 months, work hard and well; and I hope somebody will be allowed to say so after I get through. There has been much work done, Mr. President, during the past 12 months, a great deal of work done which many of the members here present know nothing about. I tell you, gentlemen, we have hard work before us for the next 12 months. We must prepare to meet the most active competition from the rival organization. We must fight for our rights during the next twelve months, and we don't want any mere figurehead to manage our Society. I don't refer to anybody in particular, but I do say if this Society wants hard, earnest work, they will elect Horace Porter to succeed himself as President General of this Society, not out of compliment to him, but for the welfare of the Society.

A vote was taken upon the motion to make nominations upon the floor, without speeches, and then elect by ballot. Carried, without dissent.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT GENERAL.

JOHN WHITEHEAD of New Jersey: I am full of nominating speeches, Sir, but if that is the resolution I have nothing more to say. I nominate Gen. Horace Porter for President General. (Applause.)

CHARLES W. HASKINS of New York: I move to suspend the rules, and that the Secretary General be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for Gen. Porter for President General.

SECRETARY GENERAL CLARKE: Those in favor of the Secretary General casting the ballot of this Convention for Gen. Horace Porter for President General will say "Aye."

The motion was carried amid great applause and cries of "Speech, speech."

GEN. HORACE PORTER: Gentlemen, I should be very sadly lacking in appreciation, I should be a veritable ingrate, if I did not take advantage of the first opportunity to express my acknowledgments, my profound appreciation and my most cordial thanks, for this renewed mark of your confidence. I am reluctant to return your kindness by inflicting a speech upon you at this late hour of the day. I can only say that in return for your kindness, I should say your partiality, I can simply pledge you that any abilities or familiarity with the business of the Society which I possess, or may acquire, will be used with an eye single to the influence, usefulness and honor of this great patriotic Society. (Applause.) If you will indulge me by listening to a very few words, I will recall to you that the last year has been a significant one. It has been a very memorable one in the history of the Society. There were a great many persons waiting to join this Society. They were advised to wait until they could see the result of the Congress, which we called, for want of a better name, the "Congress for Union." I did not believe that union was necessary to us, but I believed it was desirable. There had been so much talk in our convention in discussing means by which union might be brought about, that it often took the place of more important business. It delayed action; it delayed an increase of membership; and my great desire was to meet that question and settle it in one way or another. We appointed a most excellent committee, and the sister Society, with which it was proposed to unite, appointed a committee. We yielded everything we possibly could yield. We acted, I think you will all agree, in the best possible spirit. We went much further in the way of reconciliation than we would have gone under some other circumstances, in order to put ourselves squarely upon record, and so that we might never have it thrown up to us hereafter, that we did not perform our whole duty in regard to bringing about union upon honorable terms. (Applause.) The thoroughly admirable report which has been published, giving every word said and every act done in that Congress for union, puts the information so thoroughly in the possession of you all, that I will not repeat any portion of it; but I feel very proud of the fact that the large Congress that met in New York, very much larger than the Congress convened by the other Society, unanimously voted to stand by the report of the joint conference committee. By that act it threw the onus of the failure of union where it belongs, entirely upon the other Society. (Applause.) I am proud of that record.

Now, what has occurred since that time? During the four short months which have followed that convention, we have had an accession of over 500 to our numbers. We have practically organized four new State Societies (they will be fully organized, I trust, within the next thirty days), and probably five. Our action has helped us so much in the opinion of all fair minded men, that recruits are constantly flocking to our standard.

Now, let us go on and make this Society so large and so overshadowing that it will be the dominant Society of the country, and any other Society which wants union must come in under our wing. (Applause.) I have never seen in any body, public or private, as many intelligent minds come together and discuss these questions as patiently and earnestly as the Congresses which have assembled of this Society; and I believe that if we do our whole duty in the next year, we ought to have a State Society in every State and Territory of the United States. (Applause.) This Society began its existence as small as a single grain of sand on the seashore. We want to see it spread until it becomes as large as the ocean strand. It is different from any other Society. It is different from a club organization. There is not so much published about it. We cannot send out prospectuses. We cannot expect the people to come in and ask information about it. Every member must, therefore, be a missionary in the cause. If every man has activity enough to bring in one other member, our Society will be doubled by that very act. It ought to be quadrupled.

Gentlemen, I can only return my thanks, and assure you that my time and services will be consecrated to the purposes of this Society. (Applause).

VICE PRESIDENTS GENERAL.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: Gentlemen, the next business in order is the nomination of five Vice Presidents.

GENERAL GEORGE H. SHIELDS: I desire to nominate the man who, in the District of Columbia Society, has the same reputation as our honored President has in the National Society, of being a hard worker, General J. C. Breckinridge.

The following were successively nominated, without nomination speeches: HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW of New York; GENERAL BRADLEY T. JOHNSON of Maryland; HON. JOHN WHITEHEAD of New Jersey; REV. WILLARD PARSONS of Ohio and HON. WILLIAM ENGLISH of Indiana.

MR. E. W. ALLEN of Oregon-Washington: I desire to place in nomination one who, on the Pacific Coast, has done more for this Society than probably any person in this Convention. Our country is large and we cover a large area, and we have gathered together there a Society, in Washington and Oregon, of nearly, if not quite, one hundred members. I take pleasure in nominating Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, who has been the wheel-horse of our Society on the Pacific Coast.

MR. THEO. W. MORRIS of New Jersey: I take pleasure in nominating the gentleman whose kindness has been illustrated here to-day—Judge Henry M. Shepard of the Illinois Society. (Applause).

GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE of the District of Columbia: I feel highly honored for my election during the past year. I found there was a plentiful lack of anything to do in the office of Vice President General. I did all I was asked to do in my own local Society, and a little more than I was asked to do for the General Society; but I would be very glad if some other member of our Society, or of any other, would take my place. I would nominate General A. W. Greely of the District of Columbia Society.

HON. HENRY C. ROBINSON of Connecticut was nominated by Senator Hill.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM D. CABELL of the District of Columbia: I understand that General Breckinridge has not withdrawn, that he has simply indicated a disposition to let some other man take his place; but we need him in the District of Columbia, and he must stand his ground. We want to succeed, and we are going to succeed, but we want him at the head of our organization.

COLONEL CHAMPION S. CHASE of Nebraska was nominated, but declined the nomination.

MR. YEAKEL nominated NATAN COLE of Missouri.

A brief discussion followed as to the proper procedure, participated in by R. J. KIMBALL of Vermont, CHARLES W. HASKINS of New York, JUDGE EDWIN M. P. BRISTER, of Ohio, and DR. JAMES D. IGLEHART of Maryland.

A motion by R. J. KIMBALL of Vermont to proceed to a ballot, the five receiving the largest number of ballots to be declared elected, was carried.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL read the list of nominations for Vice President General, and the President General appointed as tellers to collect the votes, JOHN W. SCOTT of New York and THEO. W. MORRIS of New Jersey.

A ballot was taken. Pending the count of the votes, the Congress proceeded with the election of the other officers.

REMAINING OFFICERS.

CHARLES W. HASKINS of New York nominated FRANKLIN MURPHY of New Jersey for Secretary General.

HENRY HALL of New York was renominated for Historian General.

A. HOWARD CLARKE of the District of Columbia was nominated for Registrar General.

BISHOP CHARLES E. CHENEY was renominated for Chaplain General.

CHARLES W. HASKINS of New York was renominated for Treasurer General.

DR. O. W. ALDRICH of Ohio moved that the nominations be closed and that the Secretary General be authorized to cast a ballot for all the officers who have been nominated, one for each office.

Carried, without dissent.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL cast one ballot, in behalf of the Congress, for the officers named ; and the President General declared them unanimously elected.

FINAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL : In order that there be no misunderstanding, the Chair has been requested to repeat that the banquet will take place at half-past 6 o'clock to night, at the Union League Club. Delegates are expected to attend. A Conclave will be held at 10:30 to-morrow morning in Music Hall, on the Fair grounds. There will be a luncheon provided for the members of the Conclave in the Casino, at 1 o'clock, sharp. At 2 o'clock we are all invited to meet with the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Woman's Building, on the Fair grounds.

COLONEL CHAMPION S. CHASE of Nebraska : I move that the thanks of this Congress be extended to the officers who have acted during the past year.

Carried.

HENRY HALL of New York : I would like to make an announcement. In addition to the official volume of the "Connecticut Men of the Revolution," published two or three years ago by the legislature, the legislature of that State, upon application of the Connecticut State Society, have authorized the publication of the entire records of the Revolution, with the record of 1,200 meetings of the Council of Safety. It will be ready about the first of September.

JUDGE EDWIN M. P. BRISTER of Ohio : I move that the thanks of this Congress be extended to the Illinois State Society, and also to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the courtesies extended to us this evening and to-morrow.

The motion was carried.

JOHN WHITEHEAD of New Jersey : As thanksgiving seems to be in order, I move that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Hon. C. C. Bonney, Chairman of the World's Congress Auxiliary, for the use of their building to-morrow, and also

that a vote of thanks be extended to the trustees of the institution in which our Congress is held, for the use of their room, so kindly given.

Carried.

THE PRESIDENT GENERAL: The Chair has received the report from the tellers, and has to announce that the five following gentlemen have been elected Vice-Presidents General: HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW of New York, JUDGE HENRY M. SHEPARD of Illinois, COL. THOMAS M. ANDERSON, U. S. A., of Oregon-Washington; GEN. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. A., of the District of Columbia, and HON. HENRY C. ROBINSON of Connecticut.

The Congress then, about 6 P. M., adjourned *sine die*.

A BANQUET IN THE EVENING.

Upon the evening of the 16th, the members of the Congress were entertained by the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, with a banquet in the dining room of the Union League Club of Chicago. About 150 members of the Society were present. The large dining room of the Club was beautifully arrayed with banners and red, white and blue bunting, mingled with famous portraits of Washington, Lafayette, and Martha Washington. The guests were seated at small round tables, each one decorated with ferns and flowers of red, white and blue. Vignettes of Washington and Columbus, and a quotation from Daniel Webster, adorned the menu cards. Above the entrance to the room, was inscribed "Our common country claims our aid; living or dying, I will defend her," a sentiment copied from the monument at Clarendon, Vt., over the grave of Lieut.-Col. Joseph Wait, who was killed in action in September, 1776. Music throughout the banquet added to the pleasure of the guests. Among the persons present was Phineas M. Blodgett, the living son of a soldier of the Revolution.

HON. HENRY M. SHEPARD, President of the Illinois Society, presided, and during the speaking, which followed the dinner, acquitted himself with animation, dignity and success. Judge Shepard called the company to order, at the proper hour, and welcomed the Congress to Chicago. He

spoke of the kinship of the Societies and the living memories and traditions, which united them firmly in sentiment. He recounted the story of the expedition of Geo. Rogers Clarke, that "Hannibal of the West," into the region which he had secured for the American flag. He was heartily applauded.

GEN. HORACE PORTER, re-elected President General of the National Society, then addressed the company upon "Our Quadricentennial Year." After some humorous remarks regarding Christopher Columbus, and the difficulties he encountered in pursuing his discoveries, the speaker sketched the progress made in this portion of the new world in the last four hundred years, and especially during the last century. He dwelt upon the inestimable services rendered by the patriots of the Revolution in establishing a form of government, without which the country would doubtless never have reached its present commanding position amongst the nations of the world. He gave some of the reasons why Americans may be proud of the achievements of their country in peace and war.

A toast, "The Colonial North," was responded to by HENRY SHERMAN BOUTELL of the Illinois Society, a descendant of Roger Sherman, the only man who had signed each one of four notable documents—the Call for Congress, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Federal Constitution. Mr. Boutell recounted the story of the settlement of the original colonies, the struggle for Independence, the renunciation and sacrifice of State pride in forming the Union of the States, and the devotion and heroism of the men of the Revolution. He closed with an appeal for unselfish devotion to the public good, and drank to the Colonial North, never equalled except by the Colonial South. His speech was enthusiastically cheered.

JUSTICE BREWER of the United States Supreme Court had been expected to address the company upon the "National Life," but had been unexpectedly detained. In his absence BISHOP CHARLES E. CHENEY was called upon to respond to the toast. He complied, and entertained the company exceedingly, both with witticism and serious discussion.

He dwelt upon the sentiment and patriotism which should inspire every American heart.

NATHAN WARREN of the Massachusetts Society spoke on "Massachusetts in the Revolution," and delivered a glowing eulogy of the part played by the old Bay State.

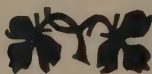
WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, President of the Virginia Society, responded to the toast, "The Colonial South," and roused the company to great enthusiasm by a stirring and graceful tribute to the men of the Revolution in the South. At the close of his address JUDGE SHEPARD called upon MR. HENRY to stand for a moment, and also called GEN. HORACE PORTER to his feet. The room was silent. Glancing from one to the other, JUDGE SHEPARD said: "1861 is forgotten, 1893 is union for all." Prolonged and enthusiastic cheers and applause rewarded this sally.

GEN. JOSEPH CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, Inspector General of the United States Army, and President of the District of Columbia Society, spoke to the toast, "The Minute Man," and did full justice to his inspiring theme. He was heartily applauded.

JOHN WHITEHEAD, President of the New Jersey Society, delivered a most entertaining and thrilling discourse on "The Battle for Liberty."

The toast, "The Union of the North and South," proposed by MR. BOUTELL, was drunk standing amid great applause.

The company separated at a late hour, after a most enjoyable evening, the visiting guests cordially impressed with the hospitality of Chicago.





FIRST TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE.

TWO MEETINGS AT THE GROUNDS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Pursuant to previous notice, the first Triennial Conclave of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, met within the enclosure at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, June 17, 1893, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Two meetings were held during the day, one at the Music Hall, near the Court of Honor, followed by a luncheon, the other in the afternoon at the Women's Building. It was a day of fellowship and oratory.

More than a thousand people, SONS and DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, gathered at the Music Hall for the exercises in the forenoon. Members of the Congress were invited to seats upon the stage, although many of them preferred seats in the auditorium. The stage was profusely adorned with plants and flowers. GEN. HORACE PORTER, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, and WILLIAM WIRT HENRY were instantly recognized and enthusiastically applauded, as they severally came forward and took their seats. Some of the speakers of the day were late in arriving, having been lost in the grounds.

HON. JOHN WHITEHEAD of New Jersey, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, called the assembly to order, and invited GEN. HORACE PORTER to preside.

REV. WILLARD R. PARSONS of Ohio invoked the blessing of God upon the gathering.

JOHN HUTCHINSON, the vocalist, straight as an arrow, his long white hair falling upon his shoulders, sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill,"

HON. HENRY M. SHEPARD, President of the Illinois Society, welcomed the Conclave to Chicago.

GEN. HORACE PORTER made the first address. After congratulating the Conclave upon the successful re-union of the members of the Society, and returning thanks to the City of Chicago, and especially to the Illinois Society, for the unsurpassed hospitality extended to the visiting members, he called attention to the interesting fact that the Society had met in a city not in existence at the time of the Revolution, but which now possessed a population equal to half that of the thirteen original States at the time of the Declaration of Independence. He said that the Sons had come together to celebrate the discovery which had made the land known, and, at the same time, one of the chief battles of the war which had made the land free. He closed with a tribute to the character and services of our ancestors in the Revolution. His remarks were frequently interrupted with applause.

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President of the New York Society, delivered an extended address, enlivened with witticisms, but seriously devoted to an eloquent exposition of the story, the sentiment, and the results of the battle of Bunker Hill, and the elevated quality of the men of the Revolution. Mr. Depew spoke for nearly an hour, thrilling the audience repeatedly into cheers and enthusiastic applause.

WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, the eloquent President of the Virginia Society, then spoke briefly.

There was great desire to hear GEN. SIMON B. BUCKNER of Kentucky, but he arrived too late to take part in the exercises.

The whole assemblage then sang "America," led by MR. HUTCHINSON.

Adjournment was then had to the Casino for luncheon.

The Conclave reassembled at 2:30 P. M., in the Women's Building, to assist THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in a celebration of the day. The occasion was a reception, tendered to the DAUGHTERS by the Board of Lady Managers of the Exposition. The meeting room was beautified with bunting and flowers, and more than two thousand people were present, the large room being packed to its utmost capacity.

Upon the platform were seated many of the representative men of the Congress and Conclave.

A blessing was asked by BISHOP CHARLES E. CHENEY, Chaplain General of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Star Spangled Banner was then played by Sousa's great band, stationed in the gallery.

MRS. HENRY M. SHEPARD called the assemblage to order, and introduced MRS. POTTER PALMER, who, on behalf of the Board of Lady Managers, gracefully welcomed the gathering to the Exposition, expressing the hope that the Societies would prosper and realize the objects for which they had organized.

Glowing addresses were also made by MRS. S. H. KERFOOT, Illinois State Regent, and MRS. SHEPARD, President of the Chicago Chapter of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

GEN. HORACE PORTER, President General of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, being then introduced and cordially welcomed, spoke in behalf of the Conclave. He acknowledged the assistance and encouragement which THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION had received from THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, and applauded the services which the latter Society had performed in the common interest of the two Societies whose purpose is the same. He paid a high tribute to woman, and sketched

briefly the careers of the women who had been prominent in history and dwelt upon the success they had achieved. He spoke of the necessity of their continued activity in the cause, and reminded them that they were mainly responsible for the early education of the young, and exhorted them to inculcate in the minds of the coming generation, principles of a lofty patriotism.

A paper upon "The Women of the American Revolution," prepared by MRS. WILLIAM D. CABELL, President of the National Society of THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who was unable to be present on account of illness, was read by MRS. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, of the District of Columbia.

WILLIAM WIRT HENRY of Virginia, and HON. HENRY M. SHEPARD of Chicago, made brief addresses.

MISS BULKELEY then sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," to the music of "America," the audience joining in the song.

To the music of Sousa's band the company then slowly repaired to another room, to partake of refreshments. Tea was served by the Japanese in their native costumes.

It may be said in closing that the exercises of the two days brought together men and women from widely separated States, and was a period of delightful fellowship.



